

HITLER'S DIARIES THE GREATEST HOAXES EVER

HISTORY

REVEALED

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE
ISSUE 14 // MARCH 2015 // £3.99



MARILYN MONROE

Tragedy of the silver screen's biggest star

PLUS

THE EIFFEL TOWER

POL POT'S KILLING FIELDS

DR LIVINGSTONE, I PRESUME?

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE STORY OF ASTRONOMY

Stargazing from the pyramids to the Big Bang



HENRY VIII

The six wives behind the troubled
TUDOR KING



RACE TO THE SOUTH POLE

Scott's tragic end

REMEMBER THE ALAMO

Davy Crockett's last stand

LOST CITY OF THE INCA

Mysteries of Machu Picchu





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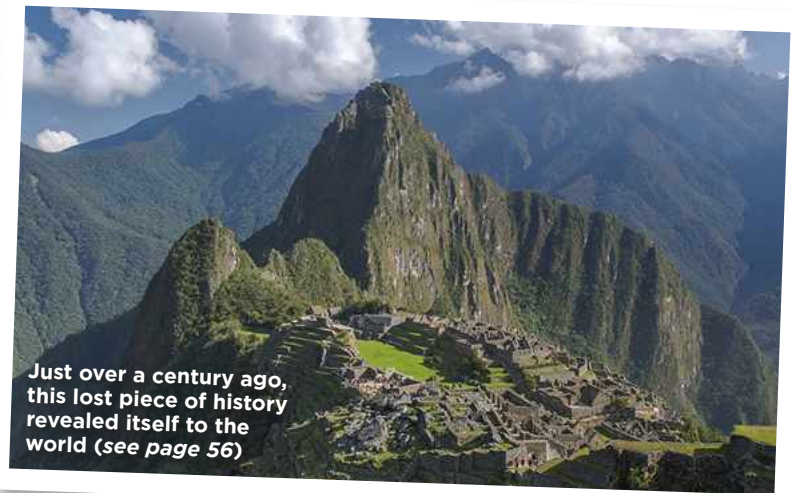
Welcome



The success of the BBC's **Wolf Hall** drama is testament to the continued appeal of **all things Tudor**, and you don't get bigger on the Tudor stage than this month's cover star. The story of **Henry VIII has it all** – political intrigue, religious fervour, power struggles, a succession of fascinating women, war, executions and a very fancy court. We examine **the truth behind the legends** from page 26.

Henry's just one of our celebs this month. Another star who shone brightly is Marilyn Monroe (p61), whose story is arguably **Hollywood's greatest tragedy**. On a similar tack a few centuries earlier, we've the extraordinary tale of Nell Gwyn (p22). And then on page 72, we trace **the story of astronomy**, from the pyramids to the big bang.

Elsewhere we have the usual mix of **adventure** – Dr Livingstone's rambles through Africa (p82), and Captain Scott's doomed race to the South Pole (p46); **conflict** – the Battle of the Alamo (p76), and the devastating reign of Pol Pot in Cambodia (p68); and **mystery** – the lost city of Machu Picchu (p56), and the Phoenicians (p55).



Just over a century ago, this lost piece of history revealed itself to the world (see page 56)

Thanks for all your emails, letters and messages. Be sure to keep them coming. And if you're really enjoying the magazine, why not subscribe? We have some storming features in the pipeline, plus a **free poster next month**. See page 24 for our current offer.

Enjoy the issue!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our April issue, on sale 31 March

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THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

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The years after Oliver Cromwell's death that his body was dug up and beheaded. See page 98.

200,000

Amount in French francs the Louvre paid for a third-century Greek crown. It turned out to be just a year old. See page 66.

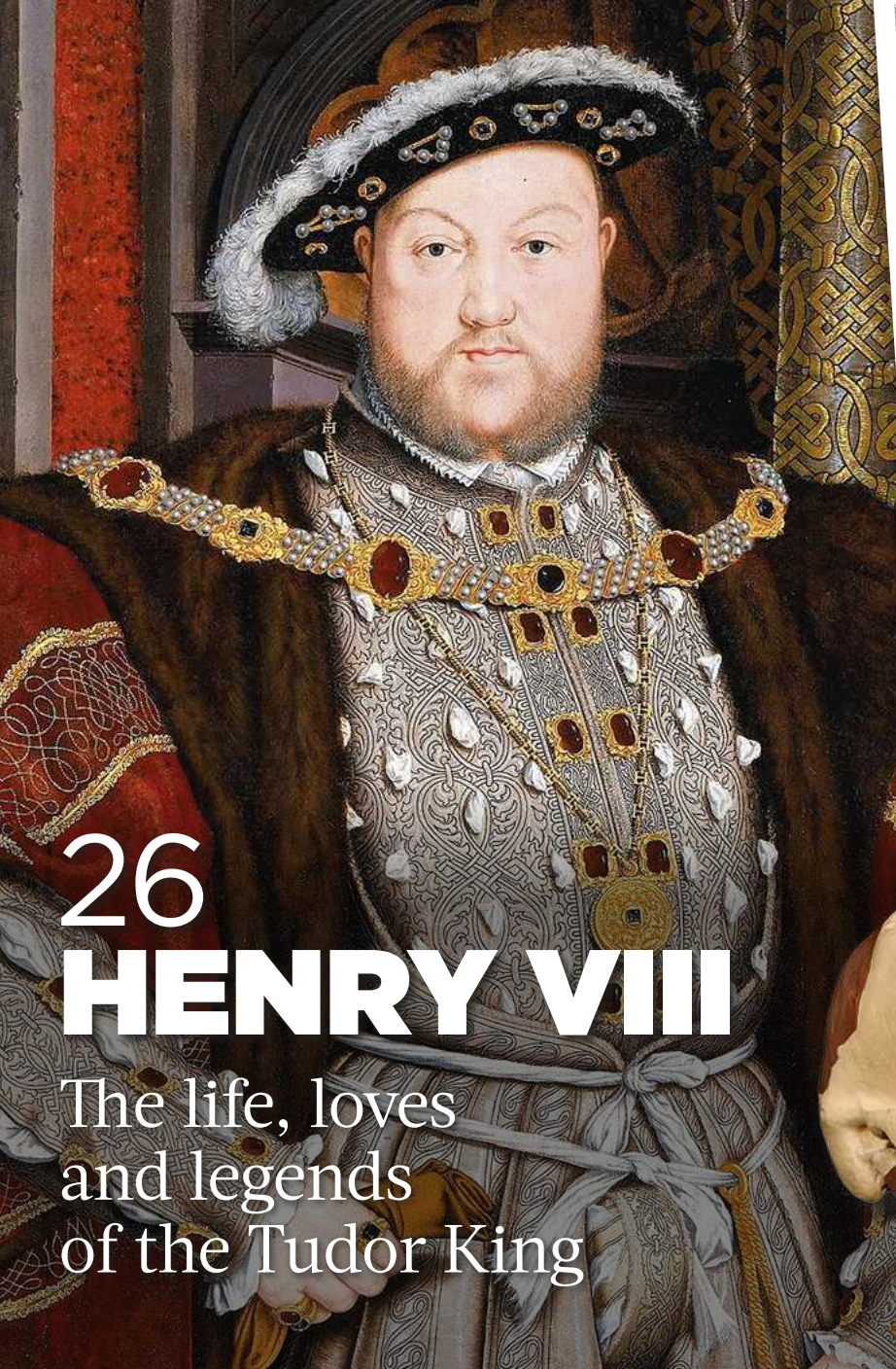
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Number of days a family survived being buried under an Italian avalanche in 1775. See page 15.

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Your key to the big stories...





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The life, loves
and legends
of the Tudor King



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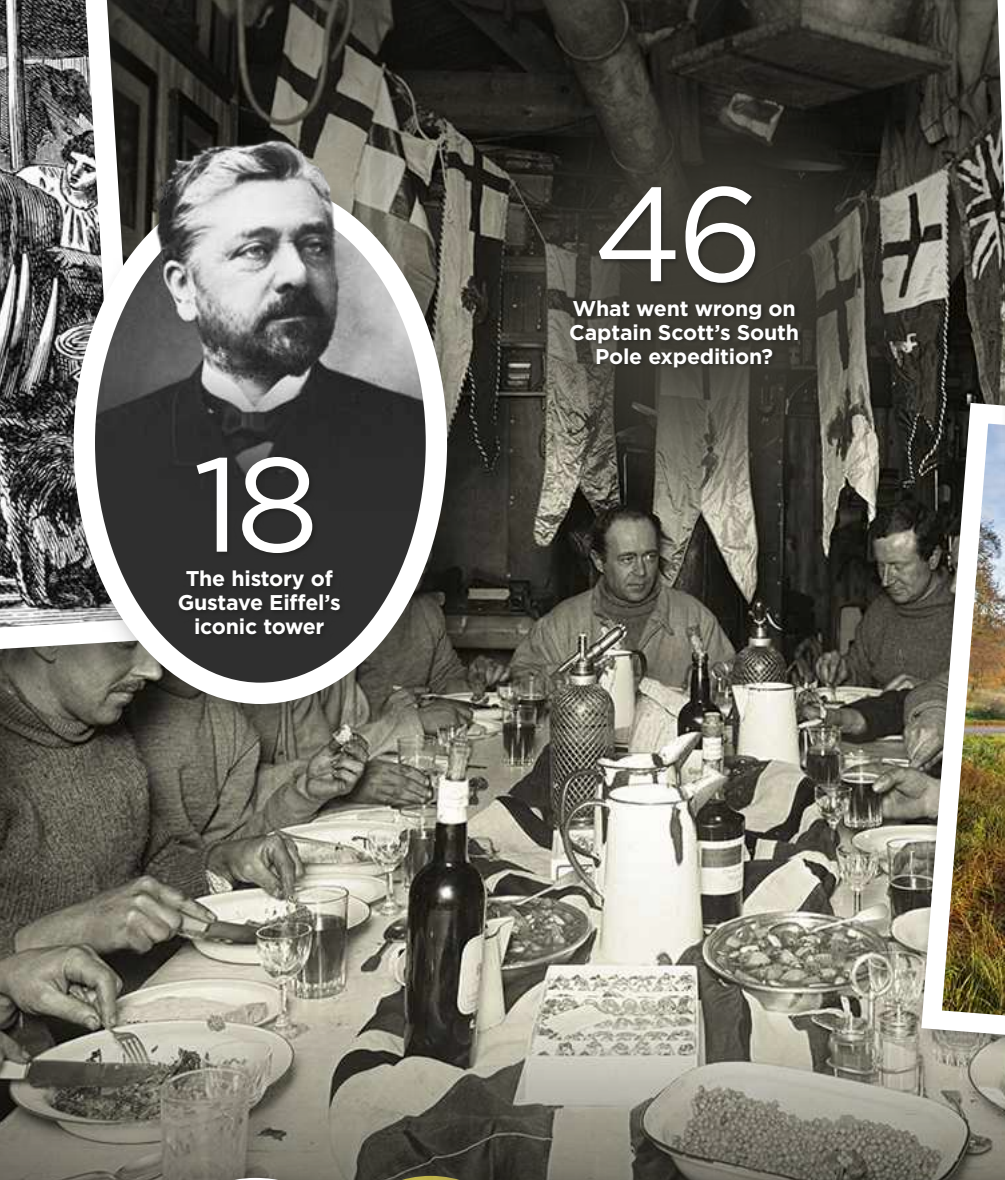
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MARCH 2015

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READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

MEETING A HISTORY MAKER

Please allow me to praise Dan Cossins' Walking to Freedom piece on Rosa Parks and Civil Rights (History Makers, Christmas 2014).

Last year, at my wife's university, I had the pleasure of meeting the mentioned Fred Gray, lawyer to Rosa Parks and Martin Luther

lawyer, recounts, the southern whites "fought back" against the bus boycott by ceaselessly invoking state and civil laws. They not only did this by using local prohibitive ordinances on where blacks would travel, eat and so on, but they also invoked libel and slander laws. In their words, every time

Every time MLK, Parks and the NAACP published leaflets... they were accused of libel

King, and of receiving an autographed copy of his revised memoirs. It contains new information, which he "was not free" to reveal in his first edition when his wife and Rosa Parks herself were both vulnerably alive.

As Fred Gray, an ordained minister as well as a trained

MLK, Parks and the NAACP published leaflets on their boycott or against white ordinances, Fred Gray and others had to seek redress as they were accused of libel.

Gray did it eventually through federal law, going to the very highest US appellate courts. Without federal court

LETTER OF THE MONTH

"I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day... No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in."

Rosa Parks

help (roughly lasting from Eisenhower's, JFK's and LBJ's respective presidencies) the US Civil Rights and women's movement (Rosa was a staunch feminist), a lot of the fifties struggle would never have followed at all. Free print was, and is, vital.

Larry Iles, East Sussex

Editor replies:

Many thanks Larry, for your illuminating letter. My own travels

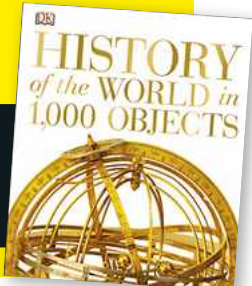
FREEDOM FIGHTER

Reader Larry Iles retells his brush with Rosa Parks' lawyer

through America's Deep South brought home to me the harsh realisation that the story of the Civil Rights movement remains fresh today. Understandable, perhaps, given that we're still within the lifetime of

some of the key characters.

Larry wins a copy of *History of the World in 1,000 Objects*, published by DK Publishing, worth £25. With items of all kinds from across the globe, this illustrated book looks at the cultures, civilisations and creativity seen in humanity's past.



PLAIN TRUTH

In response to your Mary Celeste article (Top 10 Mysterious Disappearances, January 2015), I've found the worst thing for human curiosity is that the simple answer is usually the right one. That's why we embellish the tale

with giant Krakens, aliens or good old-fashioned murder.

It's been well theorised that, being inexperienced with carrying alcohol, Captain Briggs needlessly ordered his crew into a lifeboat when the barrels leaked in bad

weather, before the tow rope snapped, inadvertently setting them adrift. The lifeboat was later noted missing and a snapped rope was discovered at the rear of the ship. No monsters or magic involved, but then, where's the fun in that?

Matthew Wilson, West Midlands

Editor replies:

You may well be right, Matthew. And this raises an interesting point about history. We all know the old adage about it being written by the victors, but who can tell the tale when there are no survivors?

MYSTERY, SOLVED?
For Matthew Wilson, at least one baffling disappearance has a simple explanation

WINTER OF DISCONTENT

I noticed your photo of the strikes in 1978-79 symbolised by uncollected rubbish stacked in the streets (Snapshot, January 2015) and you mentioned that the catalyst for the strikes was the Ford factory dispute joined by other unions.

In recent decades, the narrative of the 'Winter of Discontent', and more broadly the cause



of the economic turmoil and union unrest in the seventies, are something that are hardly ever mentioned, perhaps for simplistic reasons of political gain.

In 1973, the Oil and Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), quadrupled the price of oil virtually overnight, from \$3 a barrel to \$12. The rises, followed by the 1973-74 stock market crash, and the UK government's response to those events, led to a huge spiral of inflation in the UK where, for years, the price of goods outstripped wage increases. People could see they were getting poorer. This was the source of large numbers of people becoming willing to take industrial action in order to gain better wages.

It's interesting to ask why the situation has not repeated itself in the years since the economic crash of 2008. Some reasons might be the fundamental change in the industrial make-up of the UK, the free movement of non-unionised workers from new EU countries, but not least because several decades of anti-union legislation and regulation have effectively stripped trade unions of the power they had to organise people in the seventies.

T Higgins,
Nottinghamshire

February's issue here already??? But I'm only on page 20 of January's!! Must make more reading time!!
@EmsVlismas



SOURCE OF THE STRIKES

What was the root cause of the 'Winter of Discontent'?

Read and devoured, excellent as always! The 'Pirates' issue fell through my letterbox yesterday, already enjoying. @wendy_uk

HEAD ON

On page 55 of the January issue of *History Revealed* an illustration shows us the ill-fated *Titanic* crashing prow first into an iceberg. Had that happened, the ship would not have sunk and the only people to have almost certainly died would have been the poor emigrants below deck at the front of the ship.

The utterly disastrous error came from trying to avoid the iceberg because, in changing course, the ship received a glancing blow, which tore a 300-foot-long gash in the side of the 800-foot-long vessel. The ship was considered unsinkable because a series of bulkheads ensured that only one compartment could fill with water if the side of the ship was pierced, but the vast scrape tore open so many sections that the bulkheads served no purpose.

Peter Manzoni,
via email

Editor replies:

Indeed, the many factors that conspired to send those poor passengers to their watery grave is one of the reasons why its sinking continues to fascinate us over 100 years later.

ICEBERG!

If the *Titanic* had hit the icy mass head on, the total number of fatalities may have been lower

CORRECTIONS

- A reply to a Q&A in our January issue stated that a surviving Eleanor Cross can be found in Hardingstone, Northamptonshire. The specific location is Far Cotton, today a district of Northampton. Historically, the hamlet of Far Cotton was in the parish of Hardingstone, hence the confusion.
- A last-minute sub-editing error in a picture caption in our Christmas issue claimed that forces commanded by the Duke of Wellington killed around 25,000 French troops at Waterloo. Not only is this over-simplification of events inaccurate in that Wellington was not the sole commander, but the figure given was for casualties, and not just fatalities. We regret these errors.

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 11 are:
R Newman, North Yorkshire
Linda Randall, Buckinghamshire
R Beckett, London
Well done! You have each won a copy of *Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About the Tudors But Were Too Afraid to Ask*, worth £20. To test those grey cells this month, turn to page 96.

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Bringing the past to life

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TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY





SNAPSHOT

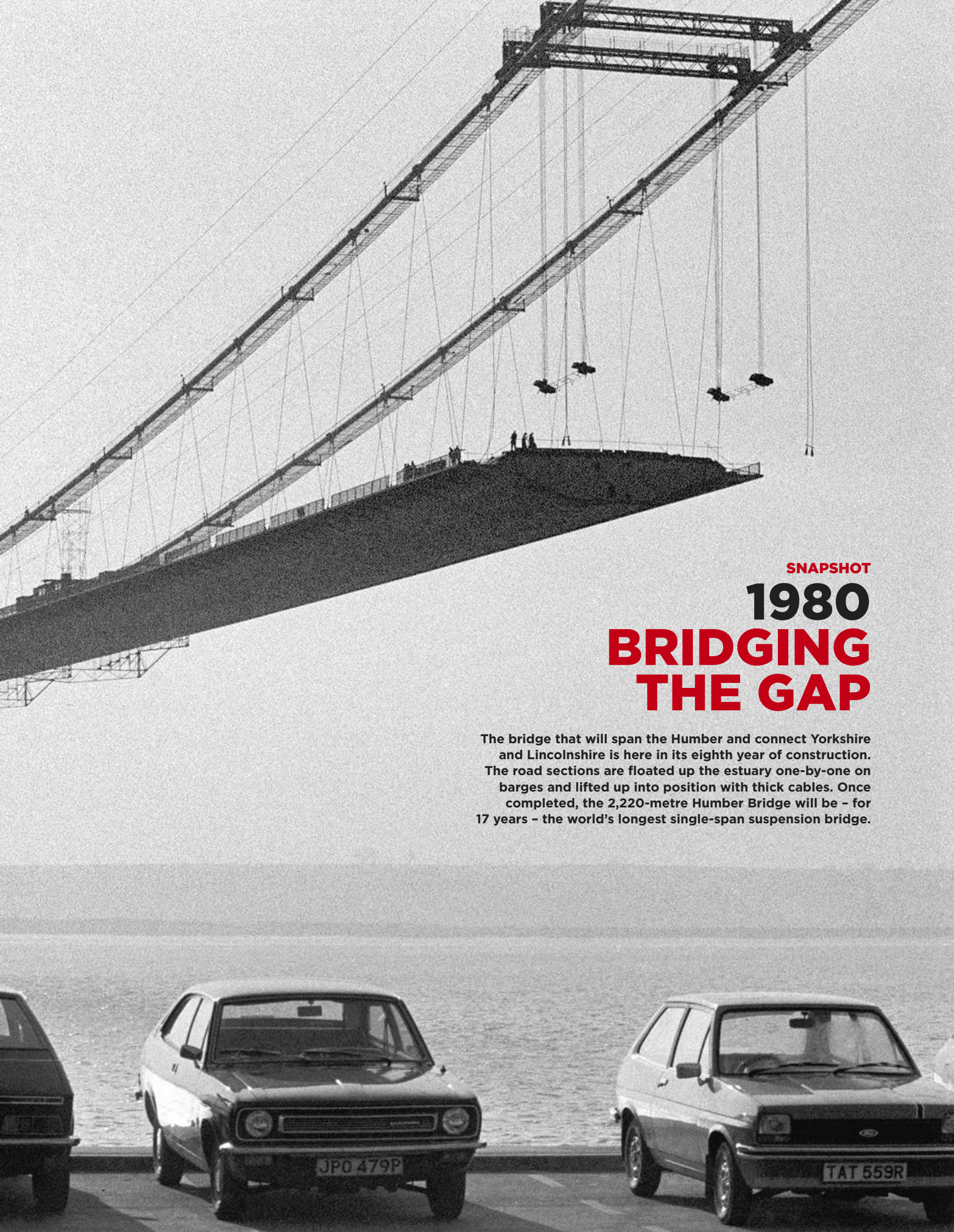
1973 REUNITED AFTER WAR

This was the moment the Stirm family feared would never come. After spending five gruelling years in a Viet Cong prisoner of war camp, facing torture, hunger and horrific conditions, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stirm is finally free and back in America.

The expectation is too much for his 15-year-old daughter Lorrie who races with arms outstretched to hug her father for the first time in years. Nearby is photographer Slava 'Sal' Veder who captures the touching moment of pure joy shared by the Stirm family with this Pulitzer Prize-winning shot.

PRESS ASSOCIATION





SNAPSHOT

1980 BRIDGING THE GAP

The bridge that will span the Humber and connect Yorkshire and Lincolnshire is here in its eighth year of construction. The road sections are floated up the estuary one-by-one on barges and lifted up into position with thick cables. Once completed, the 2,220-metre Humber Bridge will be - for 17 years - the world's longest single-span suspension bridge.





**TIME CAPSULE
MARCH**





SNAPSHOT

1977 GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

On 10 March, scandal-prone punk rock band the Sex Pistols sign a new contract with A&M Records outside the gates of Buckingham Palace in a savvy publicity move.

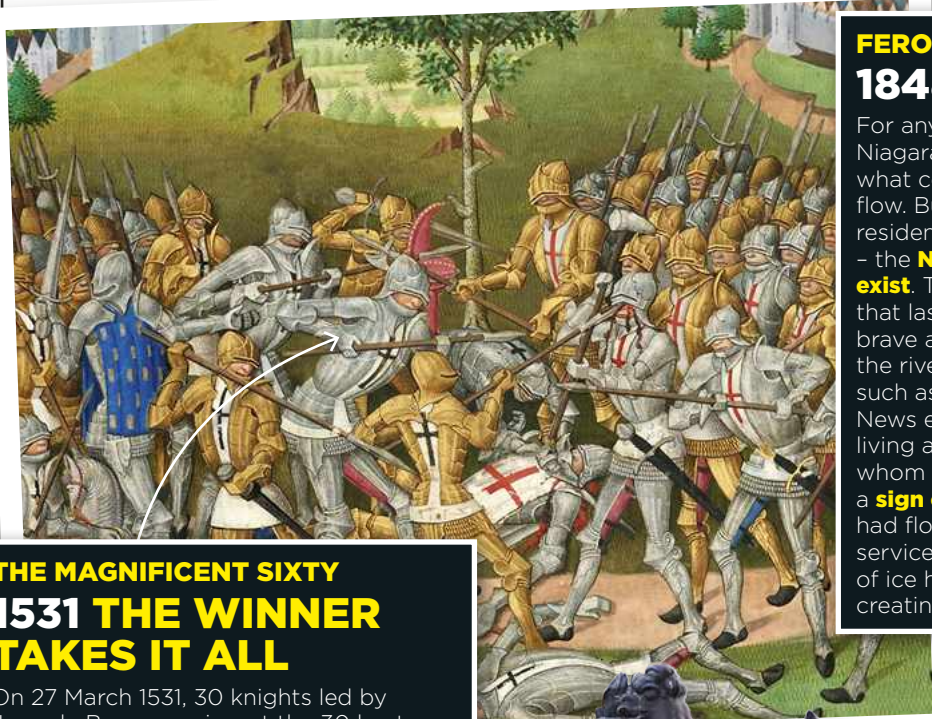
Their previous label, EMI, had dropped them after just a few months in the aftermath of their controversial hit *Anarchy in the UK*, as well as profanity-laden TV appearances, cancelled gigs and endless tales of drunkenness and drugs. Their time at A&M doesn't last either. They're dropped after just six days and most of the pressings of their next single, the alternative national anthem of *God Save the Queen*, are destroyed.

PRESS ASSOCIATION



“I READ THE NEWS TODAY...”

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **March**



THE MAGNIFICENT SIXTY 1531 THE WINNER TAKES IT ALL

On 27 March 1531, 30 knights led by Jean de Beaufort met the 30 best men-at-arms of John Bramborough – representing the Houses of Blois and Montfort respectively – to **fight for the French region of Brittany**.

The battle, which took place halfway between the two enemy castles, lasted hours, with the exhausted forces breaking to rest a couple of times. Despite the carnage, however, the death toll was quite low. Nine or ten of Bramborough's knights died, including himself, while the victorious warriors of Beaufort lost only three or four comrades. **The Combat of the Thirty**, as it became known, was hailed as a supreme example of chivalry.

HAVE A GOOD TRIP, WILLIAM 1702 THE MOLE AND THE MONARCH

While out riding at Hampton Court, King William III of England's horse, Sorrel, **stumbled on a molehill**, sending the royal crashing to the ground. William died from complications of his broken collarbone on 8 March 1702. Far from sympathetic, Jacobites (supporters of William's enemy James II) would toast the mole, calling him the **“little gentleman in the black velvet waistcoat”**.



FEROCIOUS FALLS FAIL 1848 DAM IT!

For anyone looking out at the mighty Niagara Falls, it is difficult to imagine what could ever stop the thunderous flow. But on 30 March 1848, nearby residents woke up to an eerie silence – the **Niagara Falls had all but ceased to exist**. The roar had become a whimper that lasted over 30 hours, allowing the brave and foolhardy to wander out onto the riverbed, where they found souvenirs such as muskets and tomahawks. News eventually reached the people living around the falls – some of whom feared the stoppage was a **sign of divine retribution** so had flocked to special church services – that millions of tons of ice had blocked Lake Erie, creating a dam further up river.



DEAD RINGER 1891 STROWGER'S SUPER SWITCH

American undertaker Almon Brown Strowger patented a pioneering invention on 10 March 1891, which made huge strides towards **automating the dialling of telephones**. But why was a mortician inspired to create an automatic telephone exchange? As the story goes, Strowger discovered that the wife of a competing funeral director worked as a telephone operator and was **redirecting all requests** for an undertaker to her husband. He wanted to automate telephone dialling to save his business.

POWER SHOWER

The Niagara Falls, on the border of the United States and Canada, usually sees from 2-3 million litres of water cascade down every second – enough for over 30,000 bathtubs!

LIVING OFF GOAT'S MILK

1775 BURIED ALIVE FOR 37 DAYS

When a massive avalanche struck in the Italian Alps on 19 March 1775, a family was left completely snowed in. Maria Anna Rocha, her 13-year-old daughter, six-year-old son and sister-in-law were trapped in a barn **beneath 15 metres of snow** – along with the livestock. Her son died, but Maria and the others survived 37 days in the dark space, living off their goat's milk, before enough snow melted for them to escape.

“...OH BOY”

March events that changed the world

18 MARCH AD 37

ROME'S WORST EMPEROR?

When Caligula becomes Emperor, he is initially welcomed and admired.

17 MARCH AD 461

ST PATRICK'S DAY

The Christian missionary, known as the 'Apostle of Ireland', St Patrick dies.

28 MARCH AD 845

BONJOUR, VIKINGS

Viking chief Ragnar leads 120 ships into Paris and plunders the city.

25 MARCH 1306

KING OF SCOTLAND

After seizing power, Robert the Bruce is crowned King of Scots.

4 MARCH 1681

BRAVE NEW WORLD

The colony of Pennsylvania is founded by William Penn.

13 MARCH 1781

WATCHING THE SKIES

Astronomer William Herschel discovers the planet Uranus.

23 MARCH 1933

HEIL HITLER

An act is passed making Adolf Hitler de facto dictator of Germany.

2 MARCH 1969

CONCORDE TAKES OFF

The supersonic airplane Concorde enjoys a faultless maiden flight.

AND FINALLY...

On 9 March 1562, the Italian city of Naples **banned kissing** in the hope of stopping the spread of a plague. Allegedly, the punishment for being caught smooching was death.

GIVING IT A TRY

1871 ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND GO TO WAR

Whenever England and Scotland play each other in rugby union, it promises a fierce contest. That was no different the first time, on 27 March 1871. The match was arranged after a **challenge by five Scottish club captains** appeared in sports weekly, *Bell's Life*. The captains invited a team “selected from the whole of England” to a 20-a-side game. In front of some 4,000 spectators in Edinburgh, the Scots pipped the English 1-0.

GONE IN A FLASH

1932 FOUNDER OF KODAK'S FINAL SHOT

During his final two years, George Eastman – the founder of the Kodak Company – was in constant pain from a spinal disorder. Unable to move faster than an awkward shuffle, the American entrepreneur grew increasingly depressed until he **took his own life** by shooting himself on 14 March 1932. He achieved much in his life – giving millions of dollars to charities and universities using his fortune made from popularising roll film for cameras. His suicide note showed a **naturally content** man: “To my friends, my work is done – why wait? GE”.

Kodak

127
FILM

FOR
BLACK & WHITE
PRINTS

Kodak VERICHROME Pan
FILM FOR BLACK-AND-WHITE PRINTS

Scoring worked a little differently in that first international – a try didn't give you any points, just an attempt at kicking a goal

THE DAILY MIRROR, Friday, March 16, 1917.
FULL STORY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—ANOTHER BRITISH GAIN

The Daily Mirror

CERTIFIED CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY PICTURE PAPER

No. 4,179. FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917. One Penny.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

ABDICATION OF THE TSAR OF RUSSIA—THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL BECOMES REGENT—AMAZING NEWS FROM PETROGRAD.



Tsar Nicholas II, who succeeded Alexander III, in 1894.



FAMILY TIES
 Following his abdication, the ex-Tsar Nicholas sought asylum from his **cousin King George V** of England. As George had concerns of uprisings of his own in England, however, he refused.



The Tsar's young heir.—(Stanley.)



Russia's beautiful Tsarina.

Petrograd broke the silence last night, and during the evening the telegrams provided the most sensational news. After describing the revolutionary movement in Petrograd came the announcement that the Tsar had abdicated and that the Grand Duke Michael

The Tsar and Tsarevitch during one of their visits to the front.
 was to be Regent. The Tsar, who was born at Petrograd (then St. Petersburg), is a near relative to King George, to whom he bears a striking resemblance. He married Princess Alice, daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse.

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **16 March 1917**, Russia was without a Tsar, as Nicholas II abdicated his power

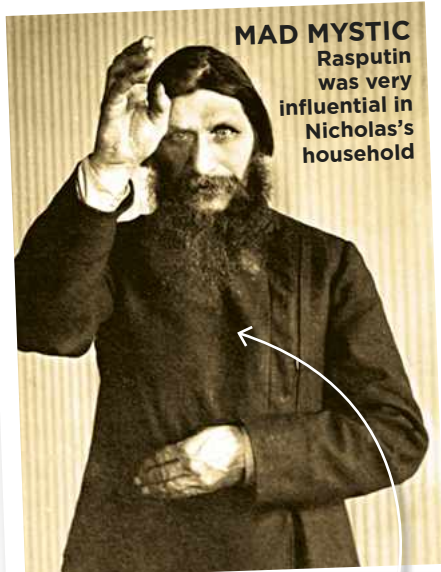
“GOD HAS BEEN PLEASED TO SEND DOWN ON RUSSIA A NEW HEAVY TRIAL” NICHOLAS II'S ABDICATION SPEECH

The Romanovs, Russia's ruling family, were in power for 304 years before the dynasty came crashing down with the forced abdication of Nicholas II on 15 March 1917.

Crowned as Tsar in 1894, the weak-willed Nicholas had neither the experience nor inclination to rule, relying heavily on his wife, Alexandra. But as Nicholas didn't trust his ministers, domestic policies stagnated. Meanwhile, he pushed for territorial expansion, courting war with Japan and fostering social unrest at home. In 1905, soldiers shot at a crowd in St Petersburg ('Bloody Sunday'), making Nicholas so unpopular he was forced to establish a parliament, the Duma, sign a constitution and reduce his own powers.

Yet, it was World War I that sounded the death knell for Nicholas's rule. While men were dying in horrific numbers, crippling inflation and food shortages hurt the country's poor. Their hatred turned on Nicholas, his German-born wife and her mysterious priest Rasputin, who she believed was healing her ill son.

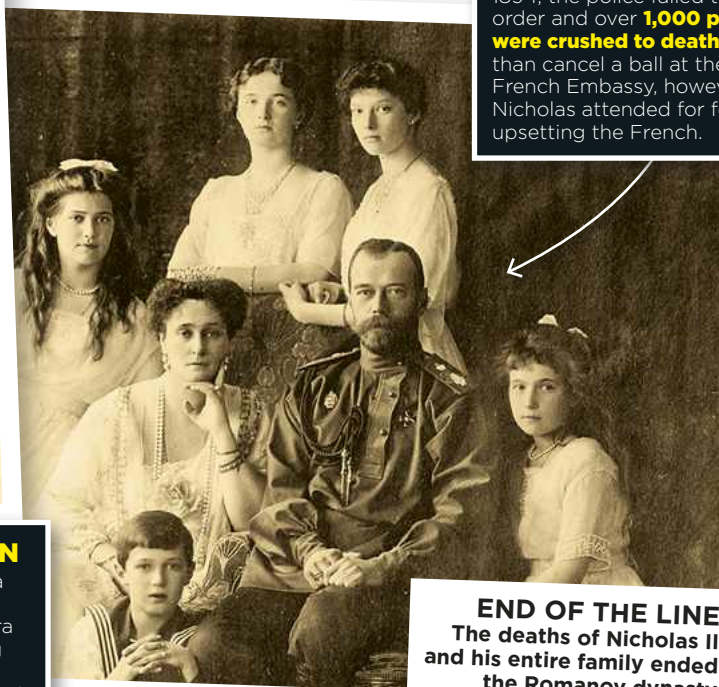
The country erupted into rebellion in 1917, known as the February Revolution, with



MAD MYSTIC
Rasputin was very influential in Nicholas's household

RA RA RASPUTIN

Grigori Rasputin was a **penniless, illiterate mystic** when Alexandra took him in – believing that he could help her haemophiliac son, Alexei.



BAD START

At Nicholas II's coronation in 1894, the police failed to keep order and over **1,000 people were crushed to death**. Rather than cancel a ball at the French Embassy, however, Nicholas attended for fear of upsetting the French.

END OF THE LINE
The deaths of Nicholas II and his entire family ended the Romanov dynasty

widespread strikes in the capital, Petrograd (St Petersburg). Nicholas had lost the support of the workers, aristocrats and army. He abdicated his 'supreme power' and named his brother as successor – but he declined. The Russian Empire was finished, replaced by an unstable provisional government.

Over the next year, Nicholas, along with Alexandra, their son and four daughters were imprisoned – spending months confined in various houses. Then, on 17 July 1918, the whole family was woken at 2am, led to the basement of their residence in Yekaterinburg, and shot dead. ☹

1917 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

4 MARCH Jeanette Rankin becomes the first woman to be elected to the US Congress – taking office on 2 April. She served two terms, each at the time when America entered a World War.

7 MARCH The Original Dixieland Jass Band from New Orleans release a three-minute composition entitled *Livery Stable Blues* – it is thought to be the **first jazz recording** to be commercially released.

11 MARCH Some 50,000 **British and Indian troops capture Baghdad** during the Mesopotamia Campaign of World War I, after Ottoman troops defending the city evacuated the day before.

GRAPHIC HISTORY

The Eiffel Tower is built

1889 PARIS RAISES 300-METER TOWER

On 31 March 1889, the Eiffel Tower was completed for the Exposition Universelle, Paris's World Fair, but it became much more than a show piece

BUILDING THE TOWER

The technological masterpiece was built at extraordinary speed – in a little over two years, it went from blueprint to skyscraper...



Digging at the Champ de Mars begins. Over the next two years, two months and five days, France's **most famous structure** is built.



The major girders of the ground floor are in place. The pieces are hauled into position with **steam-powered cranes**, which climb up the tower.



By the beginning of April, the first floor is finished. Towers of **wooden scaffolding** are used to help assemble the structure.



The second floor is complete. **Hydraulic jacks** are used to ensure that every girder is positioned to an accuracy of one millimetre.



31 MAR 1889



Brief encounter
The tower was only intended to last for 20 years. If it hadn't been so crucial for scientific experiments, including the **first radio transmissions**, it may have been torn down.



Step on up
When it first opened, there were **1,710 steps** up to the third level of the tower.

14 AUG 1888



Room with a view
Nestled away at the top of the tower, M Eiffel created **a little retreat** for himself – an office.



Patriotic event
Paris's 1889 Exposition Universelle, for which the Eiffel Tower was built, was a very special occasion – it marked the centenary of the **French Revolution**.



The fall guy
On 4 February 1912, Austrian tailor Franz Reichelt fell to his death



THE MAN WITH THE PLAN

Name: Gustave Eiffel

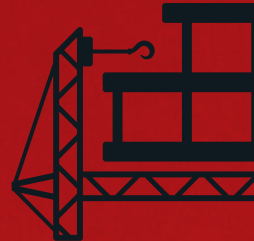
Lived: 1832–1923

Nickname: 'The Magician of Iron'
Bio: Having trained as an engineer, in 1864, Eiffel set up his own metal works construction business. He created bridges, railway stations and even the Statue of Liberty, before landing the tower gig. His company's design was selected from 107 submissions when it was announced that an "iron tower" should be built for the 1889 Exposition Universelle.

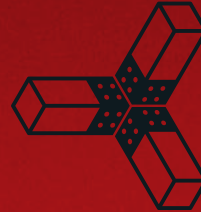


TECH SPECS

With **7,300 tonnes** of iron to assemble, a relatively small labour force of some **300 labourers** worked on the build.



The giant Meccano set was partially compiled at Gustave Eiffel's nearby **metallic parts** factory. Some **18,000** together to make sections around 5 metres in size, which were then put in place on site.



The puzzle pieces are held together with thermally assembled rivets – there are some **2.5 million** in the monolith, and each one required four men to fit it.



With the tower now complete, Gustave Eiffel climbs to the third level, and **unfurls a Tricolore**. The creation serves as the entrance gate to the *Exposition Universelle*.



THE LIGHT FANTASTIC

The Eiffel Tower is famed for its spectacular illuminations

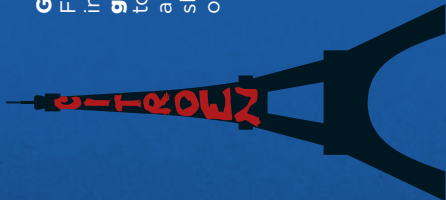
Gas power

For the tower's inauguration, **10,000 gas lamps** were used to highlight the steeple, and two powerful lights shone down from its top onto monuments below.



Name in lights

From 1925-1936, **Citroën** paid to have its name emblazoned down three sides of the monument. Illuminated with **250,000 electric lamps**, the advert was visible some 19 miles away.



Modern times

The lighting system was overhauled in 1985, when yellow-orange sodium lamps were installed. That was when the tower got its iconic, **golden hue**.



Twinkle tower

For Millennium Eve, the tower unveiled a new look, with 20,000 **sparkling lights**. Now, these bring the structure to life for 5 minutes on the hour, every hour into the night.

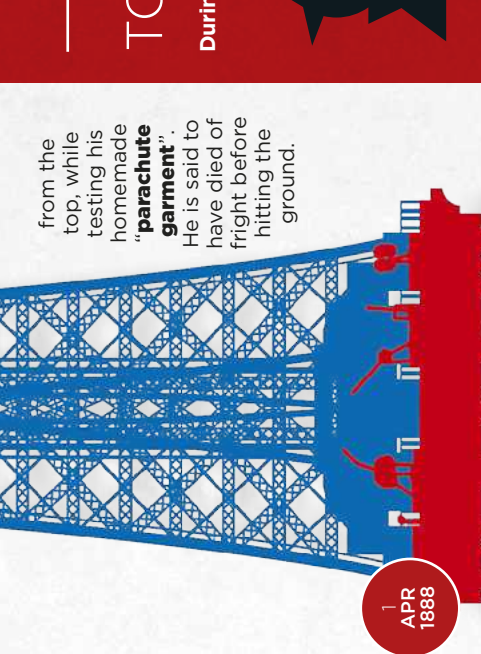


Sombre blackout

On 8 January 2015, the Eiffel Tower turned out all its lights as an **act of remembrance** for the victims of the Charlie Hebdo attack.



from the top, while testing his homemade "**parachute garment**". He is said to have died of fright before hitting the ground.



1
APR
1888

Roll call
Above the arches are the **names of 72 scientists**, engineers and mathematicians, who M Eiffel respected. They were lost from view for decades, and only revealed in the eighties.

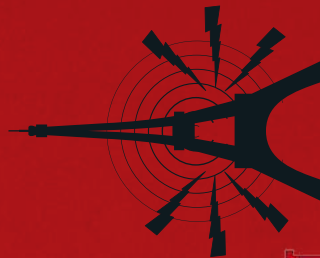
Out of action

To prevent potential occupying forces using the tower, its lift and **electrical cables were severed** in 1940. The city was invaded that year, and German soldiers had to climb to the top to **hoist the swastika**.



La liberté

When Paris was liberated in August 1944, Allied troops used the tower as a transmission base, reconnecting the direct **lines of communication** between Paris and mainland Britain.



Low blow

Many epic dogfights darkened the Parisian skies in 1944, but one US pilot, Captain William Overstreet, claims to have **flown his P-51 Mustang** through its arches, in **daring pursuit** of a Messerschmitt. In 2009, Overstreet was honoured as a *Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur* - France's highest decoration.

1,953,122

The number of visitors the tower received during the 1889 *Exposition Universelle*.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Peaceful protests in the township of Sharpeville descend into a massacre

1960 SCORES OF SOUTH AFRICANS GUNNED DOWN BY THE POLICE

Thousands had turned out to demonstrate against apartheid, but were forced to flee amid the sounds of gunfire and screams...

South Africa was a country divided in two in 1960. The policy of apartheid was the established rule of the land, where the rights of the black majority were restricted at the hands of the white Afrikaners. To enforce apartheid, tools including the 'pass laws' were adopted. They severely curtailed a black inhabitant's movement by forcing all non-white men and women to carry a reference book – like a passport with their name and personal details – or face arrest.

To demonstrate against the draconian pass laws, the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) organised a mass protest where black citizens were encouraged to surrender their reference books, or purposely leave them at home, and demand to be arrested. PAC founder Robert Sobukwe claimed this would bring the economy to a standstill as all the country's labour would be in prison.

OUR LAND

So on 21 March 1960, between 5,000 and 7,000 black South Africans gathered in the small township of Sharpeville, not far from Johannesburg, with many thousands more doing the same across the country. Chanting "Izwe lethu" (our land), they

made their way peacefully to the police station, ignoring warnings to disperse. Jets were even scrambled to fly low off the ground in an attempt to scatter the crowds. Then at 1.15pm, three hours into the demonstration, hundreds of police officers opened fire with machine guns – in response, they reported, to stones being thrown at them.

In the blink of an eye, the scene transformed into utter carnage. Everyone turned to run for their lives and screams rang out, but dozens fell to the ground dead. Some 180 men, women and children were badly wounded and 69 died. Most of the victims were shot in the back.

AFTER THE BLOODBATH

Despite worldwide outrage and condemnation, the massacre at Sharpeville failed to weaken apartheid. If anything, things became more severe as a state of emergency was declared, leading to thousands of arrests. But the atrocity galvanised the resistance movement in South Africa and became a part of the nation's identity. In 1996, after the fall of apartheid, President Nelson Mandela chose Sharpeville as the place where he signed the country's new constitution. ☉

PERSECUTING VICTIMS

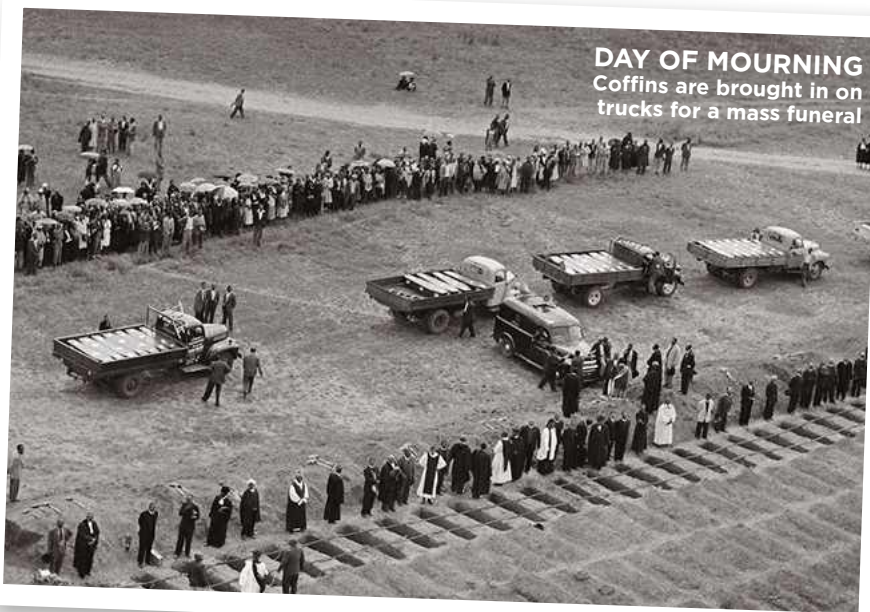
As victims were rushed to Baragwanath Hospital near Johannesburg, the police continued their clamp down. Dozens of black protestors were arrested in the days that followed, including **several who were still receiving medical care.** Guards stood watch at their hospital beds until they were fit enough to be taken to prison.



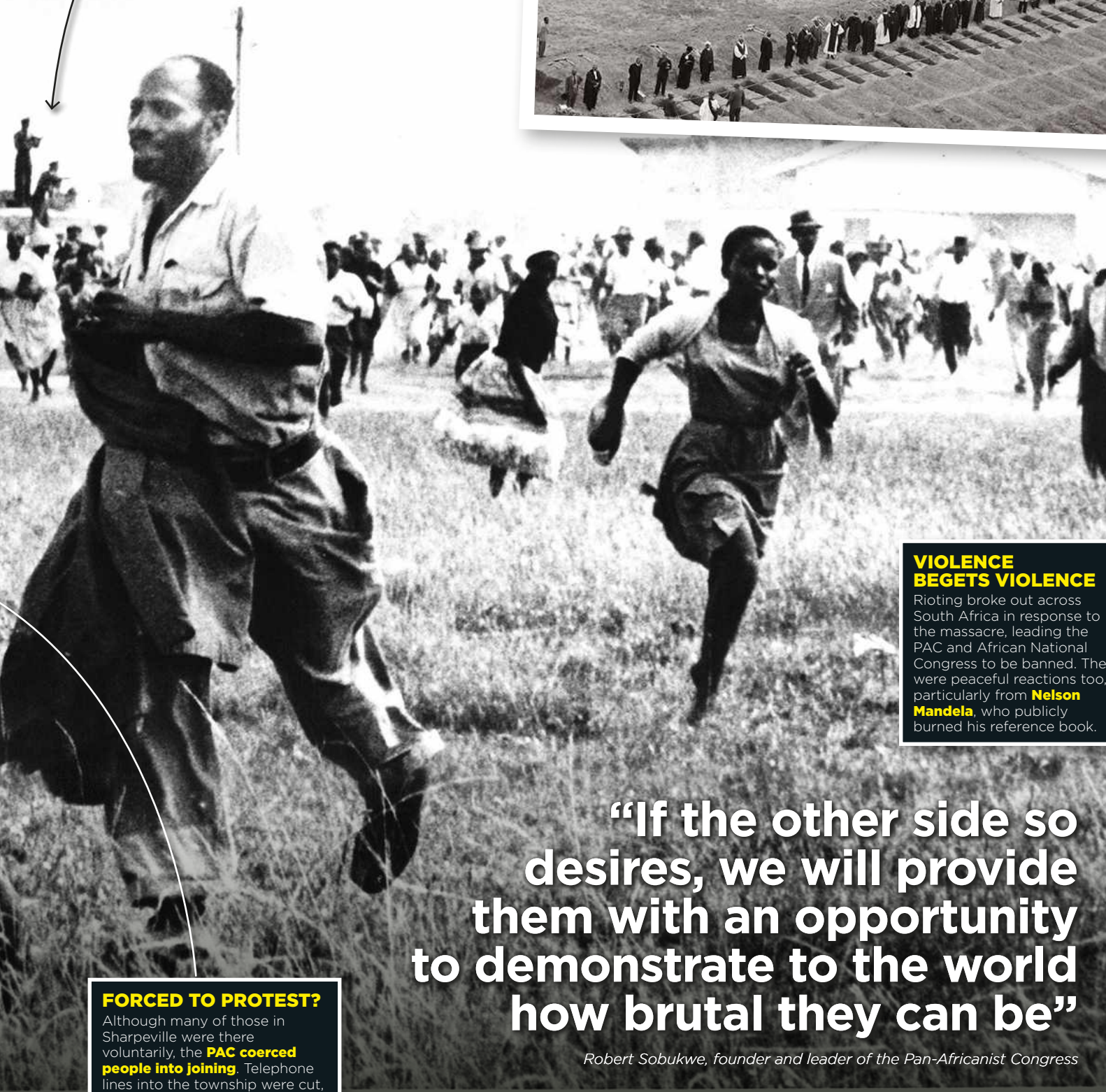
RUNNING FOR THEIR LIVES
South African protestors sprint away from the Sharpeville police station, after the law enforcers open fire

POLICE BRUTALITY

The aims of the demonstration were essentially peaceful, but that was of no comfort to the police on duty that day. A few weeks before, **nine officers had been killed** by a violent mob in another township, so nerves were high. In the aftermath of the Sharpeville shootings, no officers were convicted of any wrongdoing.



DAY OF MOURNING
Coffins are brought in on trucks for a mass funeral



VIOLENCE BEGETS VIOLENCE

Rioting broke out across South Africa in response to the massacre, leading the PAC and African National Congress to be banned. There were peaceful reactions too, particularly from **Nelson Mandela**, who publicly burned his reference book.

“If the other side so desires, we will provide them with an opportunity to demonstrate to the world how brutal they can be”

Robert Sobukwe, founder and leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress

FORCED TO PROTEST?

Although many of those in Sharpeville were there voluntarily, the **PAC coerced people into joining**. Telephone lines into the township were cut, bus drivers were intimidated and pamphlets were handed out telling people not to go to work.



THE WRITTEN WORD

Although she was famed for her words, **Nell Gwyn was illiterate**. She would have to ask someone else to write her letters for her, and she would sign them with a scrawled and childish 'EG'.

THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

Actress **Nell Gwyn**, King Charles II's most beloved mistress

1665 NELL GWYN TAKES TO THE STAGE FOR HER FIRST PERFORMANCE

From penniless orange seller to wealthy mistress of the King, Nell Gwyn's wit and charm endeared her as a darling of society and a symbol of a more fun-loving and lavish England...

Before the restoration of the monarchy, Britain was under the yoke of strict Puritan principles. For 18 years, all theatre was banned – the stage was, to Puritan eyes, immoral and sinful – so when Charles II was crowned King in 1660, the monarchy wasn't the only thing to make a triumphant return.

Theatres re-opened, and playwrights and actors were intent on enjoying their new incarnation. Plays were infamously graphic and sexually explicit, much to Charles II's liking. And, for the first time, women were allowed to tread the boards. One such actress who ascended to the stage, and far beyond, was Nell Gwyn.

ORANGE GIRL

Little is known about Eleanor 'Nell' Gwyn's childhood but it is thought that her mother owned a

brothel where Nell served drinks to the booze-soused patrons and, despite being a young girl, there is a chance she also became a prostitute. With theatres opening around London, however, there were other opportunities for a job. A teenage Nell and her sister Rose found work at the King's Theatre on Drury Lane as orange girls – selling fruit to the audiences. Bold, witty and a beauty, Nell caught the eye of actor Charles Hart and with his help, the pair were sharing the stage before long, as well as a bed.

Gwyn's first recorded play was alongside Hart in a drama, *The Indian Emperour* by John Dryden, but she always knew her acting future was in comedies, not serious plays. For several years, Gwyn was a star in

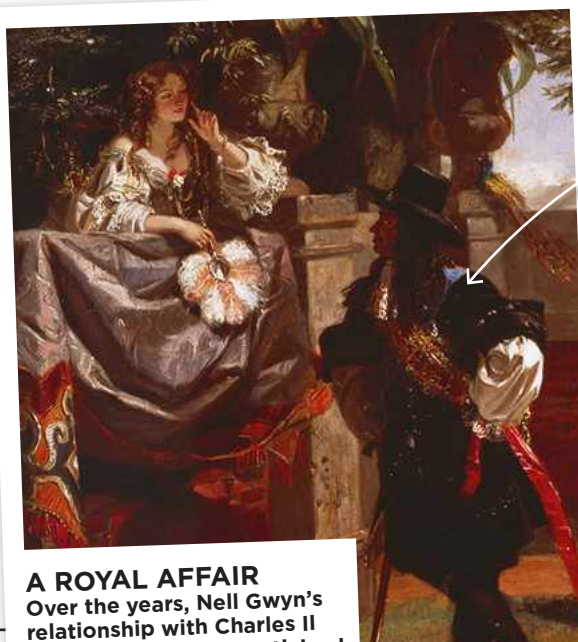
play after play, from her role as Florimel in *Secret Love* – which won the plaudits of renowned diarist Samuel Pepys who had previously called her "pretty witty Nell" – to *All Mistaken* by James Howard. Supposedly, it was while rolling around the floor in the latter that she wowed Lord Buckhurst, Charles Sackville, and the two became lovers, even though Hart appeared in the play.

RAKE CHARMER

The affair didn't last long, and Gwyn was soon back on stage. Her charms, svelte figure and

"But so great performance of a comical part was never, I believe, in the world before as Nell do this... It makes me, I confess, admire her"

Samuel Pepys, describing Nell Gwyn in John Dryden's Secret Love, March 1667



A ROYAL AFFAIR
Over the years, Nell Gwyn's relationship with Charles II has been highly romanticised



BARING ALL
Sir Peter Lely's portrait is one of the few not depicting Gwyn exposing her breasts – a sign of her sexualised and carefree reputation

QUICK QUIP

A mob once attacked Nell Gwyn's coach believing her to be the Catholic Duchess of Portsmouth, Louise de K rouaille. Calmly, she **poked her head out of the coach window** and called out, "Pray good people, be silent. I am the Protestant whore!"

CHARLES THE THIRD

As Nell Gwyn had been in relationships with **two other men named Charles** before the King, she would – with her typical quick wit – refer to Charles II as "her Charles the Third".



"THE PROTESTANT WHORE"

Nell Gwyn's self-effacing retort to being mistaken for the Catholic Louise de K rouaille

the King, impressed nobles, was loved by the poor and always had a charming story to tell. Her son, Charles Beauclerk, was made Earl of Burford after, if the story is to be believed, she tricked the King. One day, she called out to the boy, "Come here, you little bastard, and say hello to your father". When met by Charles's remonstrances, she declared, "Your Majesty

has given me no other name by which to call him," and so Charles gave him a title. Gwyn gave birth to a second son, but he died as a child.

Gwyn spent many luxurious years but then it almost came to a crashing halt. On 6 February 1685, Charles died, leaving Gwyn alone and in debt. She was so badly off that her creditors outlawed her, but she was saved from ruin by Charles's dying wish. He implored his brother, James: "Let not poor Nelly starve", and the new King kept his word. He had most of her debts paid off and gave her an annual pension of  1,500 (over  100,000 a year today).

Then in March and May 1687, Gwyn was struck down by two strokes that left her paralysed on one side and bed-ridden. She lived on for six months but, at the age of 37, she died.

To many, Gwyn personifies the spirit of the restoration – after the colourless existence of the Puritans, she embraced the new cultures and social conventions and made them her own.  

flowing brown hair worked their magic once again, but on a much bigger fish than Lord Buckhurst. She was not yet 20 when she became a mistress of the rakish libertine Charles II, who was himself approaching 40. As the (possibly apocryphal) tale goes, they flirted together while she was on stage then went out to supper. After food, Charles realised he had no money so Gwyn paid, but not without blurting, "Od's fish! But this is the poorest company I ever was in!"

Charles was enamoured by her jovial spirit, risqu  humour and smouldering sexuality, which meant she became the talk of the country. In May 1670, Gwyn gave birth to Charles's son, his seventh from five mistresses (his wife had never had a child due to numerous miscarriages). It was not long after the birth that Gwyn retired from performing. Although, she did return to appear in Dryden's *Conquest of Granada by the Spaniards*. It was something of a sensation, to see the favourite mistress of the King and mother to his son on stage.

KING'S TRICKSTER

Now an established feature in Charles's court, Gwyn moved into a grand home at 79 Pall Mall. From there, she entertained

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Is it right that we should celebrate the actions of Nell Gwyn today?

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THE BIG STORY HENRY VIII

NOT YOUR AVERAGE KING

Henry VIII, the larger-than-life monarch who had six wives, broke with Rome and established the Church of England



HENRY VIII

The six wives behind the troubled TUDOR KING

WHAT'S THE STORY?

Arguably England's most famous monarch, the larger-than-life Tudor King is known for his over-indulgence, his lifelong obsession with siring a son and his six wives – two of whom he sent to their deaths. But Henry – the second son who was never meant to be King – was far more than the obese, womanising monarch of film and fiction. He was the father of the English Reformation – the man who severed England from the Roman Catholic Church and permanently changed the nature, and role, of parliament.

Henry began his rule as a great Renaissance King. He presided over a

court that embraced the new ideas, art, architecture, learning and music of the era. But, as age, injury and ill-health took their toll, he became a suspicious, cruel and tyrannical leader.

Whether he is remembered as the golden Prince of his youth, or the harsh despot of his later years, there's no doubt that Henry's reign was one of immense change – both constructive and cataclysmic. His 37-year rule laid the foundations for one of Britain's longest-lasting dynasties and, despite his desire for a male heir, he will be remembered as the father of the nation's most enigmatic Queen: Elizabeth I.

NOW READ ON...

NEED TO KNOW

- 1 Becoming King p28
- 2 On the Throne p30
- 3 Power and Politics p32
- 4 All the King's Men p34
- 5 Henry's Downfall p35

TIMELINE

The highs and lows of Henry's life p36

THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII

The King and his many Queens p39

GET HOOKED

Find out more about the iconic Tudor King p45





1

BECOMING KING

Henry's charmed life ended abruptly when he became heir to the throne

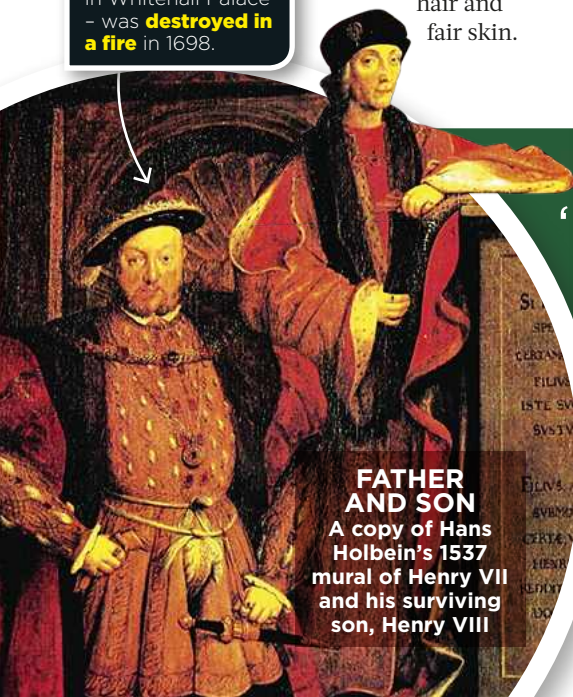
Born the second son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York on 28 June 1491, Henry Tudor was never destined for the throne. With his older brother, Arthur, already in line for the throne, it is probable that young Henry was destined for a career in the church. Little detail is known of Henry's childhood, but he would have received an education fit for a prince with theology, languages, philosophy, music, arithmetic and literature all featuring. His schooling was administered by some of the leading tutors of the day, including Poet Laureate John Skelton, and Thomas More, who would later become Henry's key counsellor. The Renaissance scholar Erasmus described Henry as possessing "a lively mentality which reached for the stars, and he was able beyond measure to bring to perfection whichever task he undertook."

Naturally athletic, Henry received tuition in riding, dancing, jousting, tennis, archery and hunting, and had a passion for astronomy. His eye for detail and encyclopedic memory were recorded by many of his acquaintance. In

appearance, he is said to have resembled his grandfather, Edward IV – broad-shouldered but slim – with auburn hair and fair skin.

LOST TO HISTORY

The original mural – painted on a wall in Whitehall Palace – was **destroyed in a fire** in 1698.



FATHER AND SON
A copy of Hans Holbein's 1537 mural of Henry VII and his surviving son, Henry VIII

2
The age at which Henry was appointed Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports

Unusually for the time, Henry was raised with sisters, Margaret and Mary, in a predominately female household, and his mother and his paternal grandmother, Margaret Beaufort, exerted considerable influence over his daily life. Henry is said to have adored his mother, with some historians claiming that the similarity in their handwriting indicates that it was Elizabeth herself who taught him to read and write. Contact with his father and older brother is likely to have been limited.

Margaret Beaufort, who had given birth to Henry's father at the age of 13, was devoted to her grandson. It is probably she who supervised her grandchildren's education. Indeed, it was Margaret and not Elizabeth who was charged with the domestic arrangements of Henry VII's household and enforcing the rules of the royal nurseries. Renowned for her piety and learning, it is most likely Margaret who instilled Henry with his strict religious beliefs.

Until the age of ten, Henry would have lived something of a carefree life as a royal prince, enjoying many freedoms denied his older brother, who was being groomed for kingship by their father, Henry VII. Arthur's sudden death in 1502, however, would change the course of Henry's life, and that of the Tudor dynasty.

DYNASTIC BEGINNINGS

Henry's birth was the product of the 1486 union of Elizabeth of York and the new Henry VII



PRINCE OF LEARNING

Watched by his father (standing in red) and grandmother Margaret Beaufort (wearing a white hood), and looking every inch a future king, Henry is **presented to Erasmus** with his sisters Margaret (left in red) and Mary (centre of the three children).

NEXT GENERATION

Erasmus (dressed in brown) and Thomas More (kneeling) visit the Tudor children in this mural from c1910



END OF AN ERA 'SPARE' TO HEIR

On 2 April 1502, Henry's carefree existence came to an abrupt end, with the death of his 15-year-old brother. Any plans for Henry to enter the Church were discarded and the ten-year-old boy was proclaimed Prince of Wales in February 1503.

But, unlike Arthur, Henry did not receive the same training in kingship. Instead, he found himself under strict supervision, spending much of his time in a room that adjoined the King's bedchamber

unable to leave the palace without chaperones and only by way of a private door into the park.

Henry, whose beloved mother had died in February 1503, was now under the sole influence of his father, who took care to keep him out of the public eye. Having lost two other sons, Henry VII may have been overly concerned for the safety of his one remaining heir. But other theories suggest the King was suspicious of his young, talented son. Spanish secretary Miguel Perez Almazan stated the King was "beset by the fear that his son might in his lifetime obtain too much power".



ROYAL DEMANDS

Erasmus of Rotterdam, one of the most famous scholars of his day, visited the royal children in 1499. According to legend, eight-year-old Henry demanded the Dutch humanist **write a poem** for him during the meeting – which he did.

“A KING IS SOMETHING SPECIAL IN THE WORLD OF MEN; ALMOST A GOD. BUT NONETHELESS HE IS A MAN”

Erasmus writing to Henry VIII, 1517

CHILDHOOD COMPANIONS FOREVER FRIENDS

As a small child, Henry shared a nursery with his siblings, but when Arthur was taken away to learn the ways of sovereignty, Henry was left with his sisters and close friends. Particular among these were Charles Brandon and William Compton. Brandon was the son of Henry VII's standard-bearer at the Battle of Bosworth, and eventually married Henry's younger sister, Mary – to Henry's displeasure.

Compton, nine years older than Henry, shared the Prince's love of sport and the two became close friends. He eventually took the post of Groom of the Stool, waiting on the King while he used the latrine – a role of great influence.

With monarchs deemed to have been chosen by God, physical punishment of royal children was out of the question, so a 'whipping boy' would have received Henry's punishment instead. The two would have grown up together – seeing his friend receive beatings on his

behalf was meant to deter Henry from future misdemeanours. We don't know the name of Henry's whipping boy, but we know that, as a child, he had a Fool named John Goose, charged with keeping him entertained.

ROYAL RAGE Mary Tudor married Charles Brandon in secret, angering Henry



RIGHT TO RULE

Henry VII and his family (deceased and living) are shown with St George who is defeating the dragon, c1505-9

FAMILY TRAITS

LIKE FATHER LIKE SON?

When the future Henry VII seized the crown from Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, he became the first monarch of the new Tudor dynasty. But his hold on the throne was far from secure and, despite his marriage to Elizabeth of York (a move designed to unite the houses of York and Lancaster) plots and conspiracies plagued his reign.

Keen to promote peace within a country that had seen years of uncertainty and warfare, Henry VII devoted himself to rebuilding the royal finances, avoiding war, promoting trade and enforcing taxes. He spent much of his time personally overseeing matters of government. Traditionally, he has been portrayed as shrewd, calculating and suspicious. Henry VIII, in comparison, acceded the throne with no opposition, inheriting a wealthy and relatively peaceful kingdom.

Contemporary sources reveal that Henry VIII was not close to his father, particularly after the deaths of Arthur and Elizabeth. His cousin Reginald Pole claimed the King had “no affection or fancy unto him”. Whether or not this is true, the two Henrys approached the throne with differing attitudes. Where Henry VII kept a thrifty court, Henry VIII came to the crown larger than life, full of youthful energy, and with a desire to spend and be admired. In an attempt to assert his own authority, Henry VIII quickly reversed many of his father's policies and even executed some of the dead King's most trusted servants.

But Henry VII did instil some lessons in his son, namely the importance of having a male heir, and a need for suspicion at court, a trait seen openly in Henry VIII later in life.



ON THE THRONE

From playing sport to studying great thinkers, Henry was keen to show the world he was a true Renaissance ruler

From the beginning of his reign, Henry was viewed as the ultimate Renaissance ruler: educated, handsome, fearless, artistic, virtuous. He was Europe's 'golden king' who ascended the throne as the Renaissance swept across Europe with new ideas on education, religion and the arts.

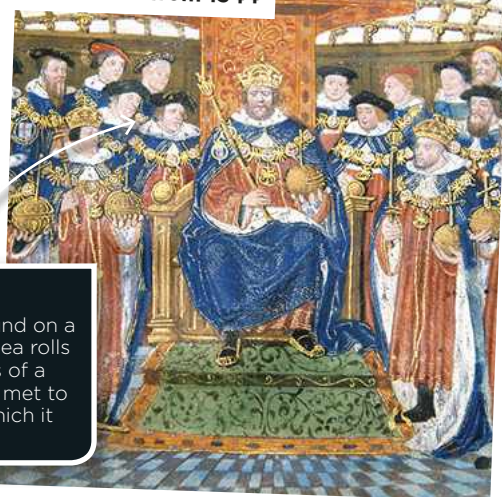
Determined to banish the impression of a thrifty English court instigated by his father, Henry VIII surrounded himself with the country's brightest lights – handsome young men like himself

who jousted, hunted, danced, spoke several languages (Henry himself spoke Spanish, French and Latin) and played music. Court festivities were grand, lavish, and carried out on a huge scale, while contemporary sources rave about the qualities of the Tudor King. Venetian Ambassador Giustinian, writing in 1515, describes Henry as "most excellent in his personal endowments, but... likewise so gifted and adorned with mental accomplishments of every soil that we believe him to have few equals in the world".

17,810

The number of items listed on the Inventory of Henry VIII of England, compiled in 1547 after his death

KING OF RICHES
Henry and his court, as depicted in an illumination from 1544



ROLL WITH IT

This image can be found on a plea roll from 1544. Plea rolls recorded the business of a specific court when it met to hear various cases, which it did four times a year.

PLAYING TO A CROWD RENAISSANCE MAN

"A most invincible King, whose acquirements and qualities are so many and excellent that I consider him to excel all who ever wore a crown". So wrote papal nuncio Francesco Chierigato after witnessing Henry entertain a visiting embassy from France in 1517. At the event, Henry is said to have played every musical instrument available

to him, no doubt impressing his audience and reasserting their belief in him as the epitome of a Renaissance ruler.

Henry's musical talents are well recorded – he owned and played a number of musical instruments and was a highly respected musician and composer. *The Henry VIII Songbook*, compiled in c1518, features some 20 songs and 13 instrumental pieces ascribed to 'The Kyng H viij'.

Henry was a keen patron of the arts and spent huge sums of money on new palaces, paintings, tapestries and other decorative objects over the course of his

reign. One tapestry from 1537, which hung in the Great Hall of Hampton Court Palace, took three years to make and cost £2,000 – more than £600,000 in today's money.

Henry's desire to shine, combined with his love of luxury, also extended to his clothing and appearance. Keen to show off how many clothes he owned, Henry rarely wore clothes more than once for important occasions, and often gave garments away to members of his court.

The materials used to create his clothes were imported from all over the world: Henry insisted on being the first to see any new textiles and jewels being imported into the country. In a typical year, the King would spend at least £3,000 on clothing, often considerably more, and in 1519, he was described by Venetian Ambassador Guistinian as being "the best dressed sovereign in the world."

Henry loved to accessorise his clothes with expensive jewellery – yet another way of displaying his wealth and power to those around him. At his death in 1547, he owned no less than 3,690 precious gemstones.

MUSIC TO THE EARS

FAR LEFT: Henry plays the harp with his fool, Will Somer, in an image from the King's prayer book
LEFT: *The Henry VIII Songbook* is now in the British Library

TUNING IN

This song, *Pastyme with Good Company*, extols the virtues of princely life, such as hunting, dancing and singing.



MIGHTY LEADER

The Tudor King's public image was one of strength and control

PROUD AS A PEACOCK

Henry adored precious gems and was rarely seen without them in public. Here, his jewelled collar emphasises his wide, padded shoulders and the gem-studded sleeves of his embroidered tunic.

NO CROWN NEEDED

Deliberately painted without his crown and other trappings of monarchy, Henry relies on his immense physical presence to convey his majesty, vigour and masculine magnificence.

ON SHOW

Codpieces reached their peak during the reign of Henry VIII. The King's masculinity and virility is meant to be emphasised by the size of his codpiece - designed to draw the viewer's eye.

SHAPELY CALVES

Henry is said to have been very proud of his legs, perhaps with good reason. In 1515, a contemporary described the King as being "above the usual height, with an extremely fine calf to his leg".

MACHO MAN

This full-length portrait of Henry VIII, by an unknown 16th-century artist, hangs in Liverpool's Walker Art Gallery

ALL POWERFUL

Henry's stance - legs straight and parted - was associated in art with triumphant heroes such as St George after overcoming the dragon.

PHYSICAL PROWESS

THE PEAK OF PRINCELY PERFORMANCE

Henry's athletic nature continued into adulthood and he excelled in a number of sports. At the age of 23 he stood at an impressive 6' 2" with a 42-inch chest, and he was said to have been an outstanding joustier, as well as a fine wrestler and tennis player.

Despite the dangers involved, Henry often took part in jousts, riding under the chivalric title of Sir Loyal Heart. One such event took place in 1511, to celebrate the birth of the King's son, Prince Henry. It included a movable forest topped by a castle made of golden paper. Sadly the longed-for baby boy only lived 52 days.

The King's love of hunting is also well recorded. Contemporary sources state that Henry would often tire eight or ten horses before he himself was done with the chase.

A keen archer, Henry was said to have been able to hit a target at 220 yards, and, perhaps surprisingly, he also played football. The inventory of possessions drawn up on Henry's death in 1547 listed a pair of football boots, ordered from the Great Wardrobe in 1526, in order for the King to participate in a Shrove Tuesday match. The hand-stitched leather boots cost four shillings and were requested alongside two pairs of shoes for fencing.

JOY OF THE JOUST

Henry VIII depicted on his way to a jousting tournament, dressed in full armour, 1511





3

POLITICS AND POWER

In England and abroad, Henry's desire to shine was marked by all

During June 1520, Henry and his court travelled to France in the hope of forging an alliance with its King, Francis I. The two men had long been rivals, both personally and politically. Francis, three years younger than Henry, was also revered as a great Renaissance ruler and the meeting was a chance for both to display the wealth and grandeur of their respective courts, as well as their personal talents.

On 8 June, Henry arrived at the designated meeting point – a valley near Calais known as the Golden Dale – accompanied by 500 horsemen and some 3,000 foot soldiers, and with no expense spared in terms of wealth displayed. When the two Kings met for the first time, “they embraced each other in great friendship and then, dismounting, embraced each other again, taking off their hats...”

The event was more about vast displays of wealth than political talks, although these did take place. Pavilions of cloth gold (using real filaments of gold sewn with silk to make the fabric) and a huge temporary palace set on brickwork foundations was set up for the occasion. Men from Flanders and

England were sent ahead to erect the structure, which comprised a timber framework with canvas walls and roof painted to make it look like a solid structure.

Eleven days of tournament games such as jousting, wrestling and archery took place, along with banquets and firework displays. Two monkeys covered in gold leaf were said to have caused Francis much amusement, while fountains of red wine were set up at the temporary palace.

The two Kings were not meant to compete against each other during the event, but a night of feasting ended abruptly after Henry challenged Francis to a wrestling match. The English King probably regretted his rash move after he lost to his French counterpart.

The three-week event was the talk of Europe and was referred to as the Field of Cloth of Gold. Politically, it did little to unite the countries. Just months after, Henry agreed a treaty with Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor. He was forced into conflict with the French the next year, after Charles V declared war on France.

6,000

The number of men needed to build the temporary palace

PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE THE COMMON TOUCH

The arrival of the young, energetic Henry VIII to the throne in 1509 was greeted with excitement among his subjects. Here was a monarch who enjoyed eating, drinking and merriment and who would bring colour to the country. He stood in great contrast to his father, whose reign had been austere. Indeed, there was much celebration when Henry VIII executed two of the much-hated officials responsible for heavy taxation in Henry VII's time: Edmund Dudley and Richard Empson.

Reactions to Henry's break with the Catholic Church (see page 43) after the

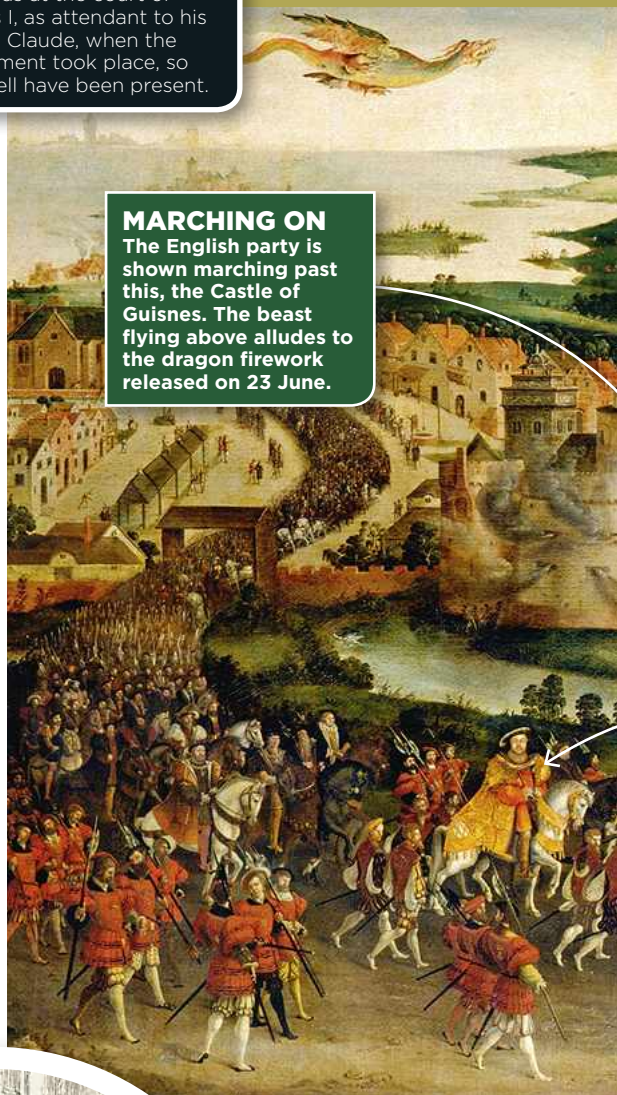
annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon seem to have been mixed. A popular protest in 1536, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, saw around 30,000 people in the north of England rebel against the break, and the subsequent Dissolution of the Monasteries, as well as other specific political, economic and social grievances, many the work of Henry's chief minister Thomas Cromwell. What's more, Anne Boleyn was not a popular choice of Queen for many, and it was widely felt that the King's first wife had been badly treated.

QUEEN TO BE

Anne Boleyn, **Henry's future wife**, was at the court of Francis I, as attendant to his Queen, Claude, when the tournament took place, so may well have been present.

MARCHING ON

The English party is shown marching past this, the Castle of Guisnes. The beast flying above alludes to the dragon firework released on 23 June.



CROWD PLEASER

LEFT: Rebels protest against religious reforms in the 1536 Pilgrimage of Grace
BELOW: A silver groat from Henry VIII's reign



But Anne's execution in May 1536 did little to restore Henry's reputation.

The monarch's excessive spending also saw several attempts to debase England's coinage to pay for expensive wars with France and Scotland. It earned Henry the nickname 'Old Coppernose': the layer of silver on coins became so thin it would wear off, revealing the copper below.



HAND OF FRIENDSHIP

Henry and Francis are shown publicly embracing as they meet for the first time – a sign of their friendship.

FOND MEMORIES

Painted in c1545, probably for Henry VIII, this image tells the story of the Field of Cloth of Gold

TREE OF HONOUR

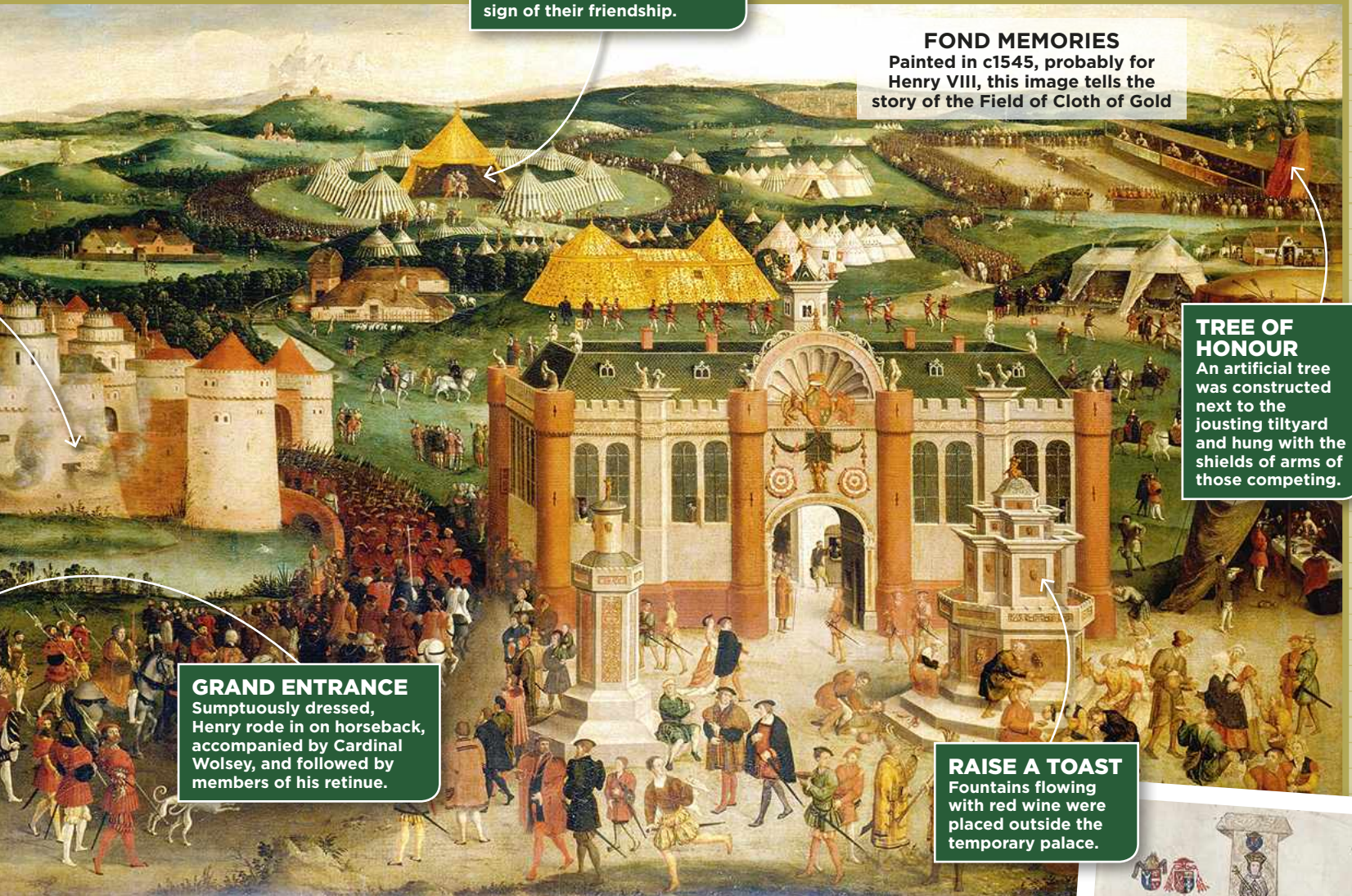
An artificial tree was constructed next to the jousting tiltyard and hung with the shields of arms of those competing.

GRAND ENTRANCE

Sumptuously dressed, Henry rode in on horseback, accompanied by Cardinal Wolsey, and followed by members of his retinue.

RAISE A TOAST

Fountains flowing with red wine were placed outside the temporary palace.



FOREIGN POLICY

KEEPING THE PEACE

Henry's main rivals were France, under Francis I, and the Habsburg Empire, ruled by the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V. At first Henry continued his father's tactic of

treading a careful neutrality with both rulers. That is, until moves to split with Catherine of Aragon raised tensions with Charles V (her nephew).

Henry had to play a delicate diplomatic game with both men – to ally with one would

create combined strength but antagonise the other. However, an alliance between Charles and Francis would have been devastating. Nevertheless, Henry went to war with France three times and allied with France against Charles V in 1526.

Closer to home, Scotland was a permanent thorn in Henry's side. The Battle of Flodden, in 1513, was the largest conflict between the two neighbours. It was a decisive English victory that saw the death of Scottish King James IV.

PROBLEMS ABROAD

Holy Roman Emperor Charles V had a rocky relationship with Henry VIII

AT HOME

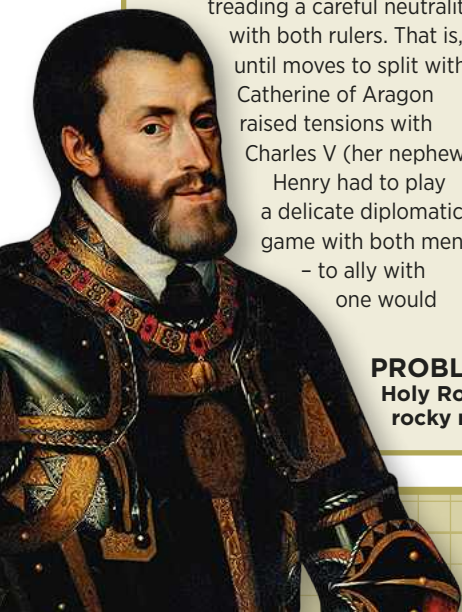
PROMOTING PARLIAMENT

Parliament was very active under Henry VIII but, unlike the King's Council, which met annually, it was still very much an occasional institution. Henry's 37-year reign saw nine Parliaments sit, for a total of 183 weeks – 136 of these occurred in the last 18 years of his reign and his break with Rome.

But it was the 'Reformation Parliament' (1529-36), that saw the nature of parliament change dramatically. Previously responsible for granting taxation and passing laws, Parliament under Henry VIII began making laws that affected all aspects of national life, including religious

practice and doctrine. In 1530, Parliament transferred religious authority from the Pope to the English Crown – a groundbreaking move. Although Parliament could still only sit by the will of the monarch, Henry had learned that royal power was strongest when it was supported by parliamentary statute.

PEOPLE'S KING
Henry VIII, enthroned in the centre, opens Parliament in 1523





ALL THE KING'S MEN

Getting close to the King could bring riches, power and prestige, but could also lose you your head

Henry's court was designed to reflect the magnificence and pre-eminence of the King and, unlike his father, Henry happily lavished money on creating a court that was the talk of Europe. But his was also a court of intrigue and danger, and it was the job of Henry's closest advisors to guide him in the many decisions he, as monarch, was required to make on a daily basis.

Thomas Wolsey was the first chief minister of Henry's reign. The son of an Ipswich butcher, Wolsey was a self-made man who, after graduating from Magdalen College, Oxford, was ordained into the clergy. Wolsey's administrative skills and devotion to the crown saw him become Henry's most influential advisor. Between 1515 and 1529, Wolsey's power was unparalleled. As Lord Chancellor

Cardinal, his influence spanned both Church and state, and Henry delegated much of the day-to-day running of the country to his trusted companion. But Wolsey's failure to convince the Pope to grant Henry the annulment from his first wife, combined with widespread dislike of his influence over Henry, and his humble roots, led to his eventual downfall. He died in November 1530, en route to his trial for treason.

With Wolsey out of the picture, the scene was set for a new star to ascend: enter Thomas Cromwell, Wolsey's legal secretary, MP and, like his mentor, a man of lowly birth. Hoping to succeed where Wolsey had failed, Cromwell

devised a plan to enable Henry to marry Anne Boleyn, the noblewoman he had fallen desperately in love with. The King, said

Cromwell, should break with Rome and place himself as Supreme Head of an English Church.

But should Cromwell be seen as Henry's devoted right-hand man who simply wanted what was best for king and country, or was he an arch-manipulator who stood to gain money, prestige and

power by giving Henry what he wanted?

Historians are divided, as were contemporaries. Cromwell masterminded the dissolution of the monasteries, creating immense wealth for the Crown, but his proximity to the King and his ability to influence his decisions made him unpopular at court. What's more, his role in the eventual trial and execution of Anne Boleyn has led many to label him a cold, calculating and untrustworthy politician.

279

The kitchen area (in square metres) at Hampton Court Palace after Henry's alterations

PLAYING GOD

Henry had a vast number of people executed for treason, but one of his most **high-profile beheadings** was that of 67-year-old Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury. It took **11 blows** to sever her head from her frail, elderly body.

THOMAS CRANMER (1489-1556)

Appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1533, it was Cranmer who, on 23 May 1533, declared Henry and Catherine's marriage to be against the will of God. Five days later, he pronounced the five-month marriage of Anne Boleyn and Henry, valid. A devout Protestant, Cranmer went on to serve Edward IV but was burned alive for his beliefs under the reign of the Catholic Mary I.

THOMAS WOLSEY (c1475-1530)

Royal Chaplain to Henry VII, Wolsey's influence continued into the reign of Henry VIII, where his organisational skills and intelligence led to his appointments as Lord Chancellor, Cardinal and Archbishop of York. His death at the age of around 55 saved him from execution.

THOMAS CROMWELL (c1485-1540)

Putney-born Cromwell, the son of a blacksmith, was originally a mercenary with the French army in Italy, but by 1523 had achieved a seat in the House of Commons and found employment in the household of Thomas Wolsey. After eight years as Chief Minister to Henry VIII, he was executed for treason, without trial.

THOMAS MORE (1478-1535)

Lawyer, scholar and MP, Thomas More was granted the post of Lord Chancellor in 1529. A passionate defender of the Catholic faith, More was executed in 1535 for his refusal to accept Henry's break with the church in Rome and the annulment of the King's first marriage.





MOCK THE MONARCH

Created near the end of the King's lifetime and reproduced after his death, in Massys's portrayal of Henry the monarch has virtually no neck, a pursed mouth and small, **suspicious eyes**.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

This suit of tonlet armour – named for its large metal skirt (tonlet), which protected the upper legs – was worn by Henry at the Field of Cloth of Gold in 1520.



AGEING PROCESS

LEFT: A rather unflattering engraving of Henry VIII by Cornelis Massys, c1545-8

ABOVE: Two sets of armour belonging to Henry VIII. As his girth expanded, so too did his armour

HEAVY METAL

Weighing in at more than 35kg – about the equivalent of five car tyres – this hefty armour was made for the considerably rounder 49-year-old Henry, but may never have been worn.

5

HENRY'S DOWNFALL

As the King's weight accelerated and his health worsened, few could remember the golden years of his youth

Henry appears to have enjoyed fine health as a young man. Despite perhaps suffering a bout of smallpox in 1514 and occasional episodes of malaria (a disease endemic in English marshlands from 1521), contemporary sources rave about the King's fitness and health. But it was Henry's penchant for sport that may have triggered his metamorphosis into the obese, cruel, tyrannical ruler of his later years.

In January 1536, Henry, aged 44, was unseated from his horse during a joust. He crashed to the ground, his fully-armoured horse landing on top of him, crushing his legs. Although he

recovered from his injuries, Henry suffered from persistent headaches and his leg wounds became ulcerated. These were treated with a variety of different methods, including lancing with red-hot pokers, but they would plague him for the rest of his life. By 1543, the stench from his infected ulcers could allegedly be identified three rooms away.

Henry's court had always been prone to excess, and the monarch was known to have a massive appetite for meat, pastries and wine. Unable to exercise in the wake of his accident and reluctant to curb his appetite, Henry's weight increased dramatically. In his 20s he is thought to have weighed around 15 stone, boasting a slim 42-inch waist; by the time of his death in 1547, he

is believed to have weighed 28 stone and his waist had expanded to a whopping 52 inches.

Henry's quality of life was no doubt affected by the constant pain of his ulcerated legs, and his latter years are characterized by frequent rages, cruelty and an unpredictable temperament. Some historians have attributed Henry's mood and behavioural changes to the head injuries he sustained in his jousting accident. Certainly, during the later years of his reign Henry grew ever more paranoid and bad-tempered, suffering from insomnia and crippling migraines.

Another theory is that Henry suffered from a hormonal disorder known as Cushing's Disease, which could explain his weight gain, slow-healing ulcers and the impotence he is said to have experienced during his marriage to his fourth wife, Anne of Cleves.

8,200

The number of sheep consumed by Henry and his courtiers while in residence at Hampton Court Palace



TIMELINE Henry VIII: boy

Henry's life was a rollercoaster of romance, with plenty of treacherous plots,

28 JUNE 1491

Henry is born at Greenwich Palace, London, the third child and second son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. His birth helps to secure the Tudor dynasty.



14 NOVEMBER 1501

Prince Arthur, heir to the English throne, marries Catherine of Aragon – the bride is escorted by ten-year-old Henry. Less than six months later Arthur is dead, possibly of the sweating sickness.

11 JUNE 1509

Two months after acceding the throne, Henry marries his brother's widow. Their only surviving child, Mary, is born seven years later.



9 SEPTEMBER 1513

Henry's forces defeat a Scottish invasion at the Battle of Flodden.



1536

The Dissolution of the Monasteries begins under Thomas Cromwell. The move provokes uprisings in the North, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace.

29 MAY 1536

Anne Boleyn is executed at the Tower of London. Henry marries Jane Seymour just 11 days later.

24 JANUARY 1536

Henry suffers a serious accident while jousting. The incident triggers long-term health problems for the King and he never jousts again.



NOVEMBER 1534

The Act of Supremacy is passed, establishing the King as the supreme head of the Church of England.

25 JANUARY 1533

Henry marries a pregnant Anne Boleyn, before his marriage to Catherine of Aragon is annulled. The future Elizabeth I is born in September the same year.



12 OCTOBER 1537

Henry's long-awaited son, Edward, is born but his mother, Jane Seymour, dies just days later.



1540

Henry marries Anne of Cleves in January, but annuls the marriage six months later. Waltham Abbey becomes the last monastery to be dissolved.



28 JULY 1540

Thomas Cromwell is executed for treason. Henry marries his fifth wife, Catherine Howard (some 30 years his junior), the very same day.

13 FEBRUARY 1542

Catherine Howard is executed for adultery. She is said to have spent the night before her execution practising how to lay her head on the block.



Prince to King

tragic turns and political twists along the way



1515

Thomas Wolsey, the son of an Ipswich butcher, is appointed Lord Chancellor and also Cardinal. He steadily becomes one of the most powerful ministers in English history.

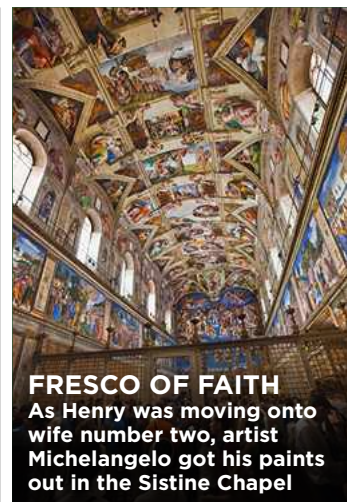
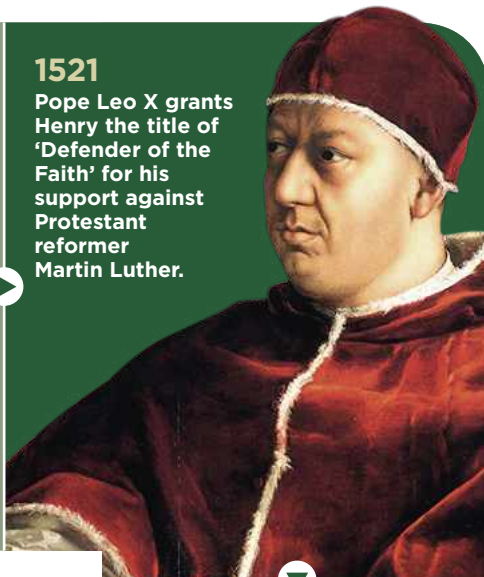


7-24 JUNE 1520

Henry meets King Francis I of France near Calais – an event known as the Field of Cloth of Gold.

1521

Pope Leo X grants Henry the title of 'Defender of the Faith' for his support against Protestant reformer Martin Luther.



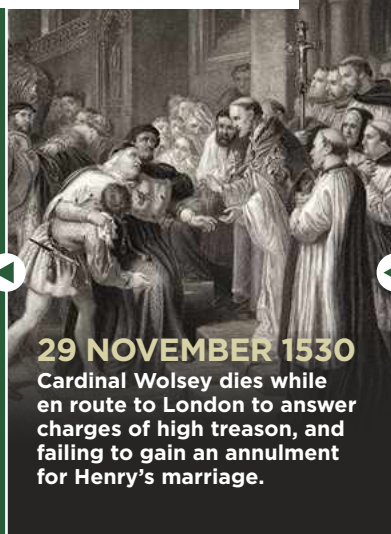
FRESCO OF FAITH

As Henry was moving onto wife number two, artist Michelangelo got his paints out in the Sistine Chapel



1531

Halley's Comet is spotted in the sky, causing widespread panic and talk of holy retribution.



29 NOVEMBER 1530

Cardinal Wolsey dies while en route to London to answer charges of high treason, and failing to gain an annulment for Henry's marriage.

1522

Following her return from the French court, Anne Boleyn is appointed lady-in-waiting to Catherine of Aragon.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

ELSEWHERE IN THE 1500s

While Henry was doing battle with the Pope for religious supremacy, the rest of the world was undergoing revolutions of its own – from arts to trade and religion to war.

In Italy, Leonardo da Vinci had started to paint the *Mona Lisa*, a work he completed c1506-7. His contemporary, Michelangelo, meanwhile, had started work on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. His fresco, *The Last Judgement*, was ordered by Pope Clement VII just days before his death in 1534.

Elsewhere, in 1530s Peru, a vicious civil war was raging between brothers Atahualpa and Huascar for control over the Inca Empire. While in 1500, the Sikh religion was born in what is now Pakistan, and soon spread across India, Tibet and Arabia through the word of Guru Nanak.

In 1539, trading monopolies in Japan came to an end and a free market was established. And, four years before Henry's death, Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus published his work explaining that the Earth and planets revolve around the Sun (there's more about Copernicus on page 67).



12 JULY 1543

Henry marries the twice-widowed Catherine Parr, his sixth and final wife. His bride vows "to be gentle and courteous, and buxom in bed and in board".



19 JULY 1545

Tudor warship the *Mary Rose* sinks in the Solent during an attack against a French invasion. The event is witnessed by the King himself.

14 DECEMBER 1542

James V of Scotland dies and is succeeded by his six-day-old daughter Mary, Queen of Scots.

28 JANUARY 1547

Henry dies at the Palace of Whitehall after a period of illness, aged 55. His last words are said to be "Monks! Monks! Monks!"

VESPASIAN: ROME'S UNSUNG HERO?

He built the Coliseum, conquered the Isle of Wight and established the Flavian dynasty. But have Vespaian's wider achievements been forgotten against the reigns of those he survived: Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero?

Born into rural obscurity, Vespaian worked his way up to become Emperor in AD 69, at the age of sixty. He served almost everywhere in the empire – as a military tribune in Thrace, a magistrate in Rome, a quaestor in

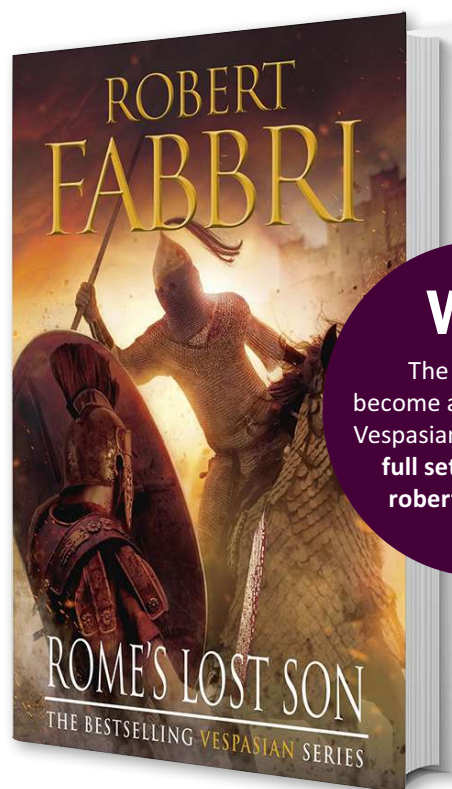
Author Robert Fabbri has brought Vespaian's journey of political intrigue and extreme violence vividly to life in a series of novels

Crete and Cyrene (modern day Libya), a Legate in the invasion of Britain and a governor of Africa.

During his 10-year rule, he reformed the financial and military systems in Rome and improved the city's infrastructure. Author Robert Fabbri has brought Vespaian's journey of political intrigue and extreme violence vividly to life in a series of novels. With a background in film-making and a passion for historical research, Fabbri weaves a story around historical events on the basis that if a fact doesn't fit the plot, then it's the wrong plot rather than an inconvenient fact. Vespaian's wry dying words, in the days of deified emperors, 'I think I'm turning into a god', shed light on a fascinating character that Fabbri is determined will not be forgotten amongst the more ostentatious Emperors. Fans claim the series gets 'better and better' with every book, but Fabbri says that may just be 'because Vespaian himself gets more intriguing'.



Robert Fabbri worked in film and TV for 25 years. His life-long passion for ancient history inspired him to write the VESPASIAN series. He lives in London and Berlin.



WIN

The chance to become a **character** in a Vespaian novel and the **full set of books** at robertfabbri.com

The latest novel from Robert Fabbri, Rome's Lost Son, is out in hardback and ebook on 5th March



The bestselling Vespaian series is all available in paperback and ebook

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HENRY'S HALF DOZEN
CLOCKWISE FROM BOTTOM LEFT:
Catherine of Aragon, Anne of Cleves,
Catherine Howard, Anne Boleyn,
Jane Seymour and Catherine Parr

THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII

He was one of 16th-century Europe's most prolific husbands, but how did Henry VIII really feel about the women who shared the royal bed? **Lottie Goldfinch** investigates



Divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived. It's a mnemonic device many of us learned as children to remember the fates of the six women who became Henry VIII's Queens between 1509 and 1547. But who were these women and just what did it take to catch the eye of a king?

The question of Henry's marriage became of paramount importance to England in 1502, following the death of his elder brother, Arthur. As the new heir to the throne, it was up to Henry to continue the fledgling Tudor dynasty. He didn't need to look far for a possible bride.

Catherine of Aragon was the youngest daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.

Engaged as a child to Prince Arthur as part of Henry VII's plans for an alliance between Spain and England, 15-year-old Catherine arrived in England in 1501 and was married on 14 November that year. Half of her promised dowry of 200,000 crowns was paid shortly after.

It was the perfect royal match but, just six months later, Arthur was dead. To avoid handing back Catherine's dowry, and to maintain the Spanish alliance, a new betrothal was made between the widow and Prince Henry, five years her junior. In Tudor eyes, Catherine's marriage to Arthur had made her Henry's sister. So papal dispensation was sought, and granted, to permit the union – but only after Catherine had sworn that her short marriage had not been consummated. Five years of wrangling over her dowry ensued, but Catherine's patience was rewarded when, in 1509, she married the new King, 18-year-old Henry.

The union seems to have been, initially, one of mutual love as well as dynastic advancement. Henry had known Catherine for nearly a decade on their marriage, and she is described as being every inch the beautiful Queen.

For the first ten to 15 years, the marriage appears to have been a happy one. Henry himself wrote that the love he bore his wife was such that "if he were still free, he would choose her in preference to all others". The pair shared a passion for learning, religion and court entertainment, and Catherine proved herself a competent regent while Henry campaigned in France between 1512–14.

But by 1518, relations had soured. Catherine, now 33, had at least six pregnancies in nine years, but only two children had survived. One

at that – Henry began to question his marriage. Had Catherine and Arthur's union been consummated; was God punishing him for marrying his brother's widow?

FRENCH FANCY

But Henry had another reason for wishing to end his marriage: he had fallen in love. The object of his affections was the quick-witted Anne Boleyn, who had returned to England in 1522, after nearly seven years living at the French court.

By Tudor tastes, which held fair women in high esteem, the brunette, dark-eyed Anne was no belle, but her charm, style and sophistication set her apart from the other ladies at court and ultimately captured Henry's heart.

Anne had been at court for four years before there was any hint of romance between the pair, but by 1526 Cupid's arrow had struck and Henry had begun courting Anne in earnest.

In his early relationship with Anne, Henry revealed a genuinely romantic side – one

that few would equate with the cantankerous, suspicious and cruel tyrant of his later years. The 17 surviving love letters from Henry to Anne are the stuff of true Tudor romance. In them, it's clear to see that Henry's desire for Anne is growing, as is his frustration at her constant refusal to become his mistress, and his desperation for the dissolution of his marriage.

At some point in 1532, Anne submitted to the King's advances and, by December that year, she was pregnant. Henry was beside himself with joy. Achieving his annulment from Catherine – who clung grimly and steadfastly to

THE 17 SURVIVING LOVE LETTERS FROM HENRY TO ANNE ARE THE STUFF OF TRUE TUDOR ROMANCE

longed-for boy, Prince Henry, was born in 1511 and a huge tournament was held in his honour, the third most expensive event of Henry's reign. Young Prince Hal was the toast of the kingdom but, just 52 days after his birth, Henry's much-loved heir died.

The Prince's death devastated the couple but hope was restored with the birth of Princess Mary in 1516. Her birth proved Catherine could bear a living child, but could she provide a son? Henry, it seemed, had his doubts.

By 1525, with his wife no longer able to bear children and with only one legitimate child – a daughter

FOOLING AROUND

The man at the far end of the painting is **Henry's fool**, Will Somer, who did much to lift the King's mood during his periods of ill health. The **bald woman** at the left end is thought to be Jane the Fool, who served Anne Boleyn, Princess Mary and Catherine Parr – his wife at the time the painting was created.

11
The number of days between Anne Boleyn's execution and Henry's marriage to Jane Seymour



FAMILY MATTERS This painting, from c1545, shows the King with his late wife Jane Seymour, and his three children

WEDDED AND BEDDED

The six women who married Henry VIII were a mixed bunch – from princesses to divorcees

SELF-INFLICTED PUNISHMENT

Deeply religious, Catherine, in later life, is said to have worn a coarse hair shirt under her courtly clothing to atone for her sins.



1 CATHERINE OF ARAGON (1485-1536)

◀ Born in Alcalá de Henares, Princess Catherine was betrothed to England's Prince Arthur at the age of three. A devout Catholic, she was married to Henry for nearly 24 years and never acknowledged the annulment of their union.

2 ANNE BOLEYN

(c1501-1536)

▼ The daughter of a courtier and diplomat, Anne's relationship with Henry brought about the English Reformation. She was the first English Queen to be publicly executed.



3 JANE SEYMOUR

(c1508-1537)

▼ Lady-in-waiting to Catherine of Aragon and then Anne Boleyn, Jane was the only one of Henry's wives to receive a Queen's funeral, despite the fact she was never crowned.



4 ANNE OF CLEVES

(1515-1557)

▲ Born in Düsseldorf, Anne was culturally unsophisticated by Tudor standards. She was referred to as 'The King's Beloved Sister' after the annulment of her marriage to Henry.



5 CATHERINE HOWARD

(c1524-1542)

▲ Cousin to Anne Boleyn, Catherine was raised in the household of her father's stepmother at Lambeth Palace. Her former indiscretions and an affair with a courtier cost her her life.



MOTHERLY LOVE

Catherine never became pregnant by her first three husbands, including Henry. She had her only child – a daughter – at the age of 35, but the new mother died soon after.

6 CATHERINE PARR (1512-1548)

► Already twice-widowed, Catherine had begun a romance with Thomas Seymour, brother to the late Queen, when she caught Henry's eye. She went on to marry Seymour four months after the King's death.



her marriage and crown – now consumed his thoughts.

It was imperative the new baby be born legitimate so, on 25 January 1533, Henry married Anne Boleyn in secret. With the Pope still refusing to end the marriage, the monumental decision was taken to reject papal authority altogether (see 'King v Pope', right). On 23 May, Archbishop Thomas Cranmer confirmed the annulment and Anne was crowned on 1 June in a magnificent coronation. Her seven-year wait for crown, and King, was over.

Having overturned the religious and political life of England to marry Anne and conceive an heir, Henry was convinced his unborn child would be a son. The birth of Elizabeth, on 7 September 1533, therefore, was a bitter blow and must have caused considerable anxiety to Anne, who had seen her predecessor cast aside for the same.

SUNSHINE AND STORMS

The fiery nature of Henry and Anne's relationship is well documented but they are also described as being "merry" together. Theirs, as one historian puts it, was "a tumultuous relationship of sunshine and storms".

Anne suffered at least two miscarriages during the marriage, the second of which, in January 1536, was a boy. But, despite Anne's failure to produce an heir, it is widely believed that Henry remained committed to his wife. Court gossip and intrigue, however, was to change his mind.

Anne's downfall seems to have been result of malicious gossip and plots to end her influence

GOING TO THE CHAPEL

A c1880 depiction of Anne Boleyn's marriage procession



1,000

The number of guns fired from the Tower, as Anne Boleyn arrived for her coronation

DEMURE, CALM AND GENTLE, JANE WAS ANNE'S OPPOSITE IN BOTH LOOKS AND TEMPERAMENT

over the King. Rumours of her infidelity emerged after a lady-in-waiting was heard to describe her own loose living as being "little in comparison with that of the Queen". Henry, who prized chastity in his wives above all else, ordered his chief minister, Thomas Cromwell,

to investigate, telling him "if it turns out that your report, which I do not wish to believe, is untrue, you will receive pain of death in place of [the accused]." Little wonder, then, that by May 1536, Cromwell had unearthed 'evidence' of adultery, incest and conspiring the King's death.

LADY'S MAN

It wasn't only the lawfully wedded wives who shared the royal bed...

Henry's favourite mistress was Elizabeth 'Bessie' Blount, lady-in-waiting to Catherine of Aragon. The affair began in c1514 and it is even claimed that Henry considered divorcing Catherine in order to marry her. Bessie gave birth to a son in 1519, a boy the King named Henry Fitzroy.

Fitzroy was made Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Richmond and Somerset at the age of six, and Henry was even rumoured to be considering marrying Fitzroy to his legitimate daughter, Mary, as a way of legitimising the boy's claim to the throne. Whether Henry would have ever made Fitzroy his heir is unknown, for he died of tuberculosis in 1536, aged 17.

Another of Henry's known mistresses was Mary Boleyn, sister to Anne. Mary,

too, served at the French court, where she embarked on a string of affairs, including one with King Francis I himself. Mary's promiscuity earned her the nickname 'The English Mare' and, later, 'The Great Prostitute'. Her five-year affair with Henry, which began in c1521, may have produced two children. There is even a claim that Henry had an affair with Anne and Mary's mother, Elizabeth, although when asked whether he had "meddled both with the mother and the sister", he is said to have muttered "never with the mother"!

KEEPING IT IN THE FAMILY
This portrait by Hans Holbein is thought to be one of the few images of Mary Boleyn

SISTERLY LOVE

Mary attended the coronation of her sister, Anne, riding in the third coach of the procession with their mother Elizabeth. She also attended Anne during the ceremony.





SEPARATE LIVES

The nullification of Henry's marriage to Anne of Cleves, issued in 1540

Anne's beheading, at the hands of a French executioner, was to be a turning point in Henry's life and reign.

THIRD TIME LUCKY?

As Anne met her grisly end, Henry, now 45 and without a male heir, had already found his third wife – Jane Seymour, Anne's lady-in-waiting.

Demure, calm and gentle, 27-year-old Jane was Anne's opposite in both looks and temperament, and within 24 hours of Anne's death, Henry and Jane were betrothed.

Jane's hold over Henry has been much discussed by historians. Although lacking Anne's education and sophistication, Jane is said to have possessed a quiet determination and was able to manage Henry and his ever-increasing outbursts of temper. When Henry learned of her pregnancy in early 1537, he took great pains to ensure her every whim was catered for, even shipping quails eggs from France to satisfy her cravings. Nothing was denied the woman he described as his "one true wife" and his attentions were rewarded with the birth of Edward in October 1537. But 12 days later, Henry was mourning the death of his third wife, after postnatal complications.

Henry remained single for two years after Jane's death, but England had become vulnerable without the support of Rome. A political alliance was deemed necessary and the net was cast for a new wife.

Henry's first glimpse of his future bride, Anne of Cleves, was a portrait by court painter Hans Holbein, in which she is depicted as a handsome, demure-looking woman. But, for Henry at least, the gap between portrait and reality was vast, and after meeting Anne he allegedly railed at his advisors: "I like her not! I like her not!"

The meeting was a disaster. Henry, in chivalric tradition, chose to meet his bride-to-be in disguise. Anne's role was to see through this to recognise her King and true love. >

KING V POPE

Henry's break with Rome heralded the creation of a new Church, and the King's own excommunication...

England's split from papal power was triggered by Henry's desire to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, a union for which he felt God was punishing him with a lack of male heir. The King's desire to marry Anne Boleyn only increased his determination: it became known as 'The King's Great Matter'.

In 1527, Pope Clement VII was approached for an annulment on scriptural grounds but, to Henry's anger and frustration, it was refused.

A legal approach seemed the only solution and it fell to Wolsey's successor, Thomas Cromwell, to use the powers of Parliament to decide the matter in the King's favour. A series of acts were passed, cutting back papal power and influence in England.

In 1533, Thomas Cranmer was appointed to the post of Archbishop of Canterbury and, on 23 May that year – hastened by the news that Anne was pregnant – he pronounced Henry and Catherine's marriage to be against the law of God. Five days later, Cranmer validated Anne

and Henry's marriage, which had taken place some months earlier.

The Pope was infuriated by the news, and excommunicated Henry. In England, Parliament was swiftly called, and the legislation to enact Henry's decision to break with the Church in Rome was passed. The Act of Supremacy, which followed in November 1534, recognised Henry as supreme head of the Church of England, and rejected all "foreign authority". This effectively brought an end to centuries of papal jurisdiction over religious life in England.

The act also stated that Henry and his heirs would have "full power and authority from time to time to visit, repress, redress, reform, order, correct, restrain and amend all such errors, heresies, abuses, offences... whatsoever they be."

Cromwell now had the tools with which to reform the English Church. In January 1536, he embarked upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries, bringing their immense wealth and landholdings under crown control.



IGNOBLE ORIGINS

Pope Clement VII was the **illegitimate son** of Florentine ruler, Giuliano de' Medici. His father **was murdered** shortly before Clement's birth, so the boy was raised by his uncle, Lorenzo, who had originally planned a military career for him.

WORD OF GOD
Pope Clement VII
dictates his laws in this
16th-century illumination



EXPERT VIEW

Tracy Borman
Author and
historian

HENRY ENDED UP A BLOATED, RUTHLESS DESPOT

Why does Henry VIII fascinate us so much still?

Because when it comes to Henry, you literally couldn't make it up! Here we have a monarch who married six times, beheaded two of his wives, overturned the entire religious and political life of England in order to marry Anne Boleyn, started out as an Adonis of a Renaissance prince and ended up a bloated, ruthless despot.

How far were his decisions influenced by his advisors?

This is still hotly debated among historians. Some insist that Henry was the master puppeteer, controlling everything. Others – myself included – think that he owed more to the brilliant minds of his ministers. And none more so than Thomas Cromwell. It was Cromwell who masterminded the seismic religious reforms, swept away the monasteries and started a revolution in government. But when Henry judged that Cromwell was overreaching himself, he had him beheaded. There was no doubt that he held the ultimate power.

Which of his wives do you think was his best match?

Probably a combination of all six. Although he has the reputation of a womaniser, Henry was quite conservative when it came to what he wanted in a wife. She must be submissive and dutiful, but also capable of exciting his passion – Henry was a sucker for romance. If I had to choose one, I would say Jane Seymour. She lacked excitement, but she gave the King what he most wanted: a son.

What was Henry's biggest failure?

As Thomas Cromwell's biographer, I would have to say that Henry's greatest failure was in getting rid of the most talented adviser he had ever had.

LOVE AT LAST?

Catherine seems to have taken her marriage vows to be “**buxom in bed and board**” seriously and is said to have taken **milk baths** to keep her skin soft, and ordered perfumes for her bedchamber to keep herself alluring to the King.



TENDER LOVING CARE
Henry is cared for by his final wife, Catherine Parr

TO THE AGEING AND AILING KING, CATHERINE WAS EVERYTHING A QUEEN SHOULD BE

◀ Sadly no one explained this to Anne who, when Henry attempted to kiss her, is said to have recoiled at the over familiarity displayed by what she perceived to be a lowly servant. Henry, faced with the reality that he was no longer the golden Prince of his youth, was utterly humiliated. The marriage lasted just six months – Henry was allegedly unable to consummate the union and his eyes were already set on a new prize.

SUGAR DADDY

Now nearly 50, Henry had fallen in love again, with another lady-in-waiting: 19-year-old Catherine Howard. To the ageing and ailing King, Catherine was everything a queen should be: obedient, fertile and chaste. Henry was entranced; Catherine made him feel young again, helping him forget the constant pain of his ulcerated legs. “The King is so amorous of her that he cannot treat her well enough, and caresses her more than he did the others”, wrote the French ambassador of the love-struck King. How Catherine felt about being married to a man old enough to be her grandfather is unknown, but she is said to have accepted her lot with good grace, anxious to please her ambitious family.

Catherine loved the luxury of court and her besotted husband showered her with expensive gifts. But, just 14 months into the marriage, a distraught Henry was presented with evidence of Catherine's infidelity: on 13 February 1542, his “rose without a thorn” was beheaded.

Catherine's death saw Henry slump into a deep depression, and with no new wife waiting in the wings to distract him, his erratic temper made court a dangerous place to be. The lonely monarch needed a companion and, in 1543, as plague broke out in London, Henry married twice-widowed Catherine Parr at Hampton Court Palace.

300

The number of hose (trousers) Henry got through per year between 1543-45

Aged 31, Catherine was slim and attractive – far from the matronly figure she is often portrayed as – with a deep love of learning and desire for religious reform. She quickly established herself as a major influence in Henry's life, developing relationships with the royal children and tending to the King.

Her position seemed unshakeable, but in 1546, Catherine nearly became a third victim of the executioner's blade when her passion for the ‘new faith’ (Protestantism) triggered accusations of heresy. Tipped off in advance, Catherine took to her bed claiming she was mortally ill; when Henry rushed to her side, she successfully defended herself and her actions.

Catherine outlived Henry – as did Anne of Cleves – but she wasn't at the King's side when he died in 1547. When this larger-than-life ruler passed away, he was safe in the knowledge he had secured the continuation of the Tudor dynasty. But as Henry was buried beside his beloved Jane Seymour at Windsor Castle, no one could have known that it would be his daughters – Mary and Elizabeth – who would change the course of British history. Ⓢ



GET HOOKED

Your Henry VIII discoveries needn't end here – there's plenty more to see, read and watch

MUSEUMS AND RESIDENCES



▲ HAMPTON COURT PALACE, SURREY

Originally developed by Cardinal Wolsey, Hampton Court became Henry's favourite palace. This year, the palace celebrates its 500th anniversary.
www.hrp.org.uk/HamptonCourtPalace

ALSO VISIT

- Tower of London www.hrp.org.uk/TowerOfLondon
- Hever Castle, Kent www.hevercastle.co.uk
- Penshurst Place, Kent www.penshurstplace.com

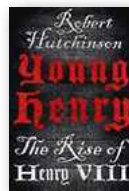
BOOKS



THOMAS CROMWELL: THE UNTOLD STORY OF HENRY VIII'S MOST FAITHFUL SERVANT (2014)

By Tracy Borman

The story behind the rise and fall of Henry VIII's right-hand man.



YOUNG HENRY: THE RISE OF HENRY VIII (2011)

By Robert Hutchinson

A compelling vision of the splendours and tragedies of the court of Henry VIII

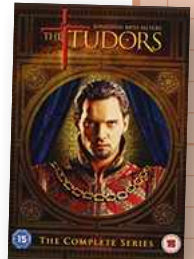
ALSO READ

- Reign Of Henry VIII: the Personalities and Politics
by David Starkey
- The Six Wives Of Henry VIII by Alison Weir
- Henry VIII: the Quest for Fame by John Guy

ON SCREEN

THE TUDORS (2007-10)

A glossy, though sometimes inaccurate, drama set in the court of Henry VIII, it charts the King's wives and loves.



ALSO WATCH

- Henry VIII: Mind of a Tyrant (2009), David Starkey's TV documentary
- Wolf Hall (2015) BBC adaption of Hilary Mantel's award-winning novels



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SCOTT'S LAST EXPEDITION

In the midst of the Heroic Age of Exploration, one Brit was determined to reach the South Pole: Robert Falcon Scott...

IN THE GROTTA

ICY RECEPTION

Getting to know their new stomping ground, two of Captain Scott's team explore an ice grotto near the *Terra Nova* ship. Having arrived at the Antarctic in January 1911, the British naval officer's party makes Ross Island their temporary home. Meanwhile, a Norwegian team - led by explorer Roald Amundsen - also arrives and begins preparations for a polar push.



HOME MAKING

With base camp needing to support the expedition for years, it had to be well supplied and fitted out



MOTOR MAYHEM

TECHNOLOGY FAIL

With the ice deteriorating, Scott's crew quickly unload supplies. This motorised sledge is one of three brought along. Not only do the vehicles prove less practical than hoped in the extreme cold, but one of them slips through the ice and sinks.



PREFAB BUILD

SCOTT'S HUT

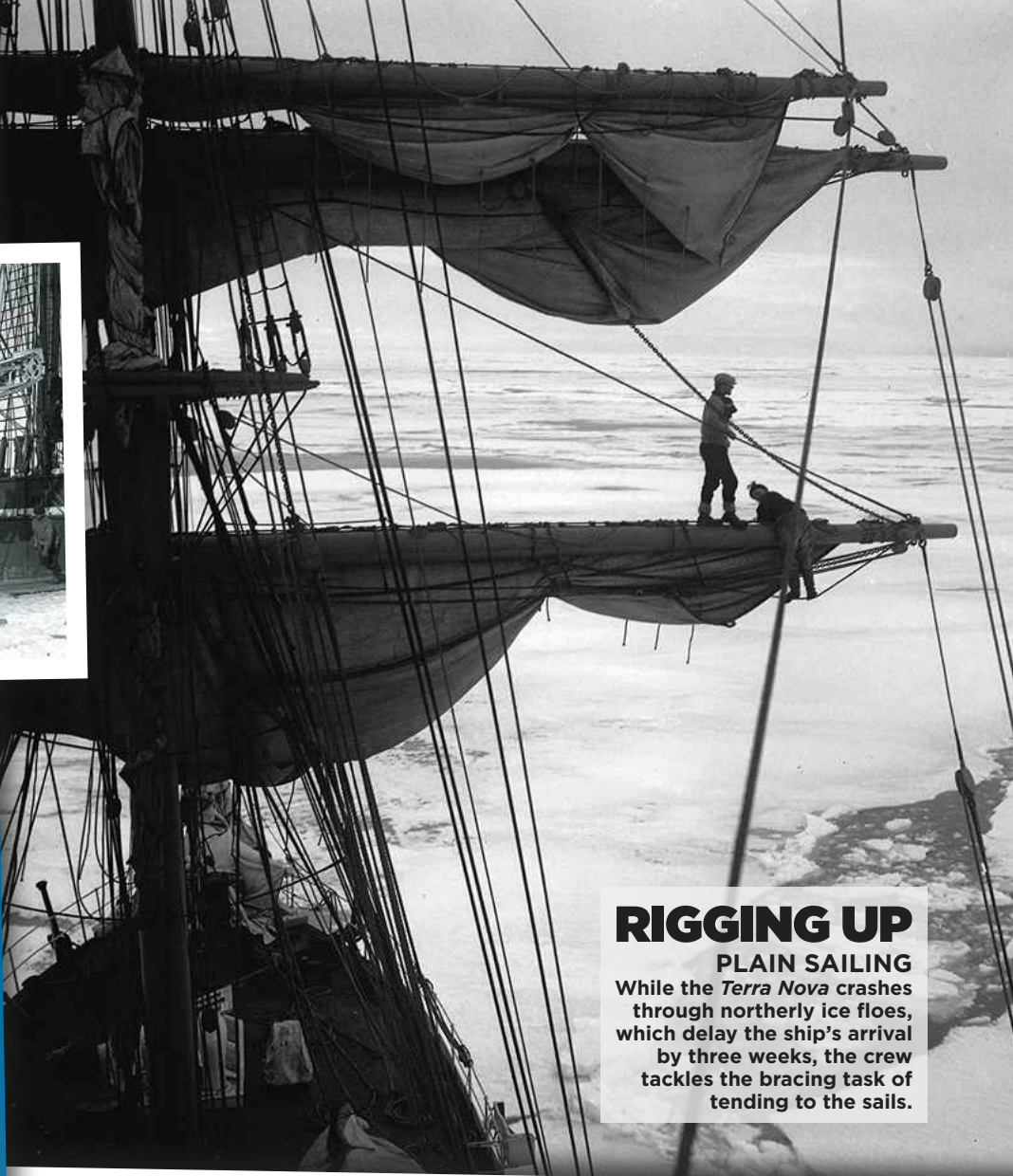
Two members of Captain Scott's crew erect a wooden hut at the camp. Prefabricated in the UK, the final structure is well insulated with a quilt of seaweed, and finished in only eight days.



ON BOARD

TERRA NOVA

Originally a whaling vessel, the *Terra Nova* is designed for sub-zero conditions. Although able to sail through pack ice, the overloaded ship struggles to get to the Antarctic. En route, the crew has to throw coal and petrol overboard.



RIGGING UP

PLAIN SAILING

While the *Terra Nova* crashes through northerly ice floes, which delay the ship's arrival by three weeks, the crew tackles the bracing task of tending to the sails.

À LA CARTON

PLENTY OF PROVISIONS

Non-perishable foods, including flour from one of the trip's sponsors, are stacked by the box-load. In the background, the team's hardy Manchurian ponies - all white as, on previous Antarctic journeys, the pale nags seemed to fare better - attempt to graze on the bleak terrain.





**"GREAT GOD!
THIS IS AN
AWFUL PLACE."**

TAKE A NOTE

JOURNAL ENTRY

Sitting at his office in the base camp hut, pipe in hand, Scott updates his diary. The hut has been preserved and many of the captain's personal items survive to this day.



PICK UP A PENGUIN

IMPERIAL MEASUREMENTS

Having caught an emperor penguin, two party members inspect the specimen. Studying the breed - which had only recently been discovered - is an important side mission. The birds also become an important source of meat, though the blubber tastes like "Very bad sardine oil".

CAMP LIFE

When not hard at work, the explorers made the most of their time on the bottom of the world



NIGHT LIGHT

WINTER PHOTOGRAPHY

The expedition photographer, Herbert Ponting, teaches some of the crew members how to take photos. But he also documents with many shots of his own. Here, Mount Erebus - a volcano - is seen behind base camp, and all is lit by moonlight.

GOOD TIMES

MANY HAPPY RETURNS

On 6 June 1911, Scott celebrates his 43rd, and last, birthday. Having decorated the hut with sledging flags, the crew indulges in a veritable feast - there is even a cake for the birthday boy.



HOME SWEET HOME

PLAY IT AGAIN...

Helping to keep the crew's morale high, the hut has its own a pianola, as well as a gramophone. After the self-playing keyboard is brought over from the officer's quarters on board the *Terra Nova*, the first tune that it plays is 'Home Sweet Home'.

IN PICTURES SCOTT OF THE ANTARCTIC



HOT TODDY

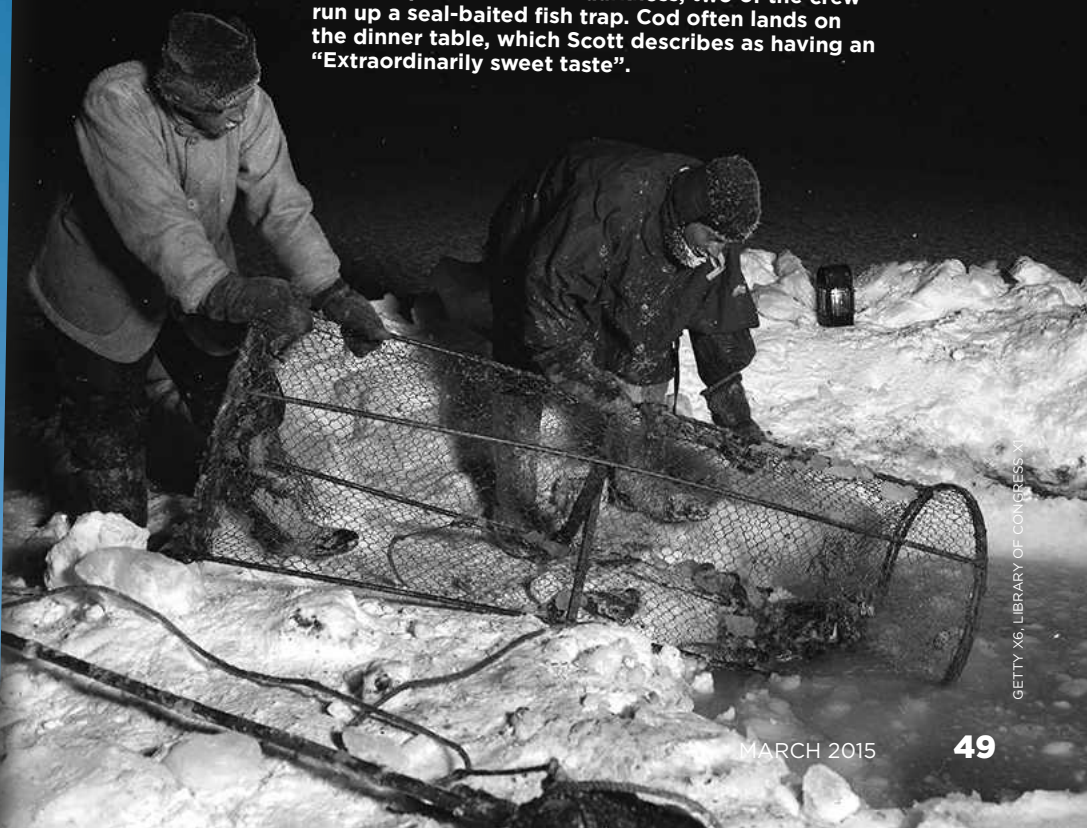
INTO THE HORSE'S MOUTH

Having braved the elements to swim ashore from the *Terra Nova*, several expedition members try to warm the shivery pony through with whisky.

THE DAILY CATCH

FISH SUPPER

In the depths of winter's darkness, two of the crew run up a seal-baited fish trap. Cod often lands on the dinner table, which Scott describes as having an "Extraordinarily sweet taste".





IN PICTURES SCOTT OF THE ANTARCTIC

TO THE POLE

On 1 November 1911, Scott's crew set off for Earth's southernmost point. Difficulties would soon beset them...



MAN POWER

HARD GRAFT

The pack ponies suffer terribly from exhaustion in the cold and, eventually, they are all put down for their meat. Dog sleds prove more efficient, but when the last of the support teams returns to camp, the canines have to go with them. Only Scott, Wilson, Bowers, Oates and Edgar push on.



PITCHING UP

A WELL-DESERVED REST

In a photo staged ahead of the walk, the final five set up a tent. On the journey, each man has a cosy-sounding reindeer-fur lined sleeping bag. The lining, however, captures the moisture from the men's breath and freezes it solid.



SLOW PROGRESS

BATTLING ON

Despite being inexperienced skiers, four of the men continue on wooden skis, while Bowers walks. Lugging heavy equipment, their thick, woollen clothing hampers progress and proves ineffective; they all suffer from terrible frostbite.

WHITE WILDERNESS

EPIC SLEDGING TRIP

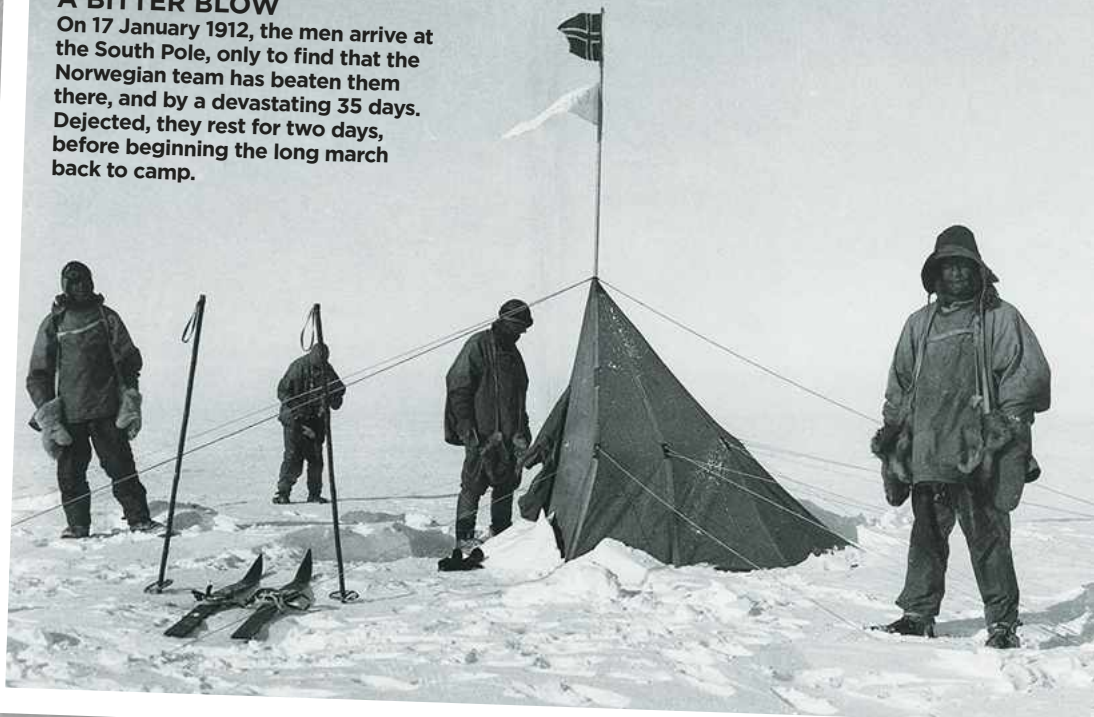
As a man heads out with a sled, the enormity of this vast mission can be understood. Some 900 miles stand between the Brits and their polar goal, as well as the Ross Ice Shelf, the Beardmore Glacier and the Transantarctic Mountain range.

**“HAD WE LIVED,
I SHOULD HAVE
HAD A TALE TO
TELL OF THE
HARDIHOOD,
ENDURANCE
AND COURAGE
OF MY
COMPANIONS”**

TOO LATE

A BITTER BLOW

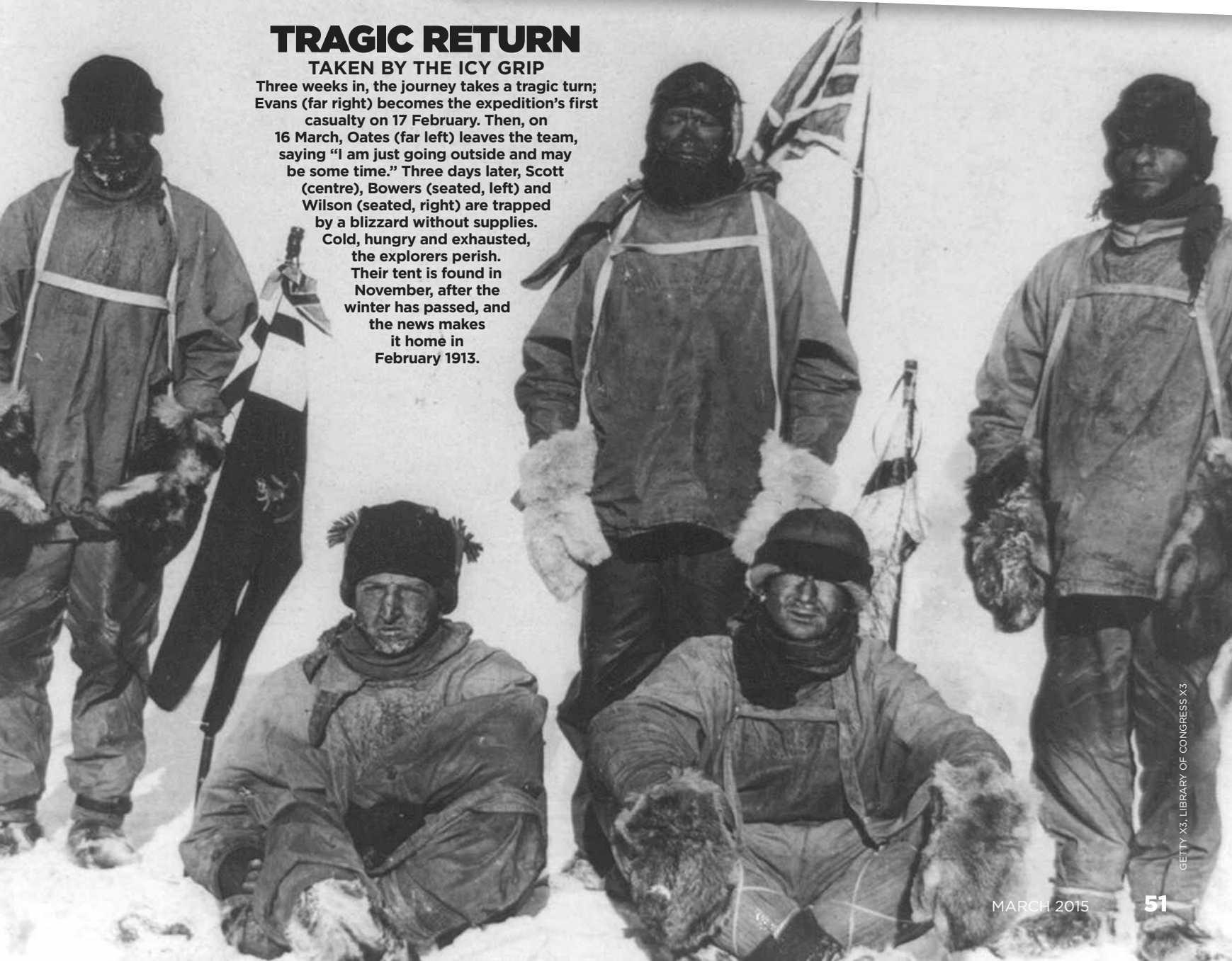
On 17 January 1912, the men arrive at the South Pole, only to find that the Norwegian team has beaten them there, and by a devastating 35 days. Dejected, they rest for two days, before beginning the long march back to camp.



TRAGIC RETURN

TAKEN BY THE ICY GRIP

Three weeks in, the journey takes a tragic turn; Evans (far right) becomes the expedition's first casualty on 17 February. Then, on 16 March, Oates (far left) leaves the team, saying "I am just going outside and may be some time." Three days later, Scott (centre), Bowers (seated, left) and Wilson (seated, right) are trapped by a blizzard without supplies. Cold, hungry and exhausted, the explorers perish. Their tent is found in November, after the winter has passed, and the news makes it home in February 1913.

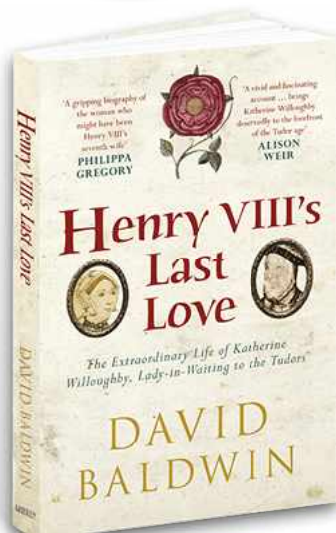


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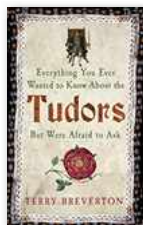
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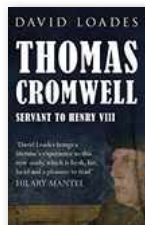
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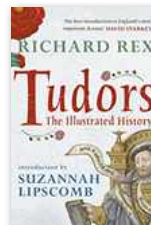
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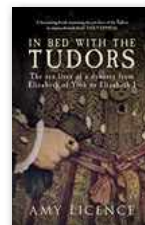
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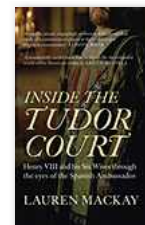
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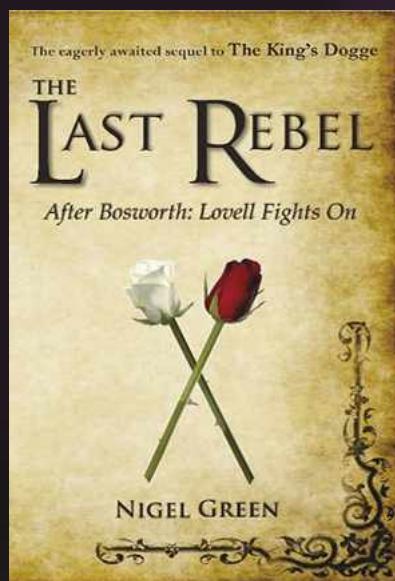
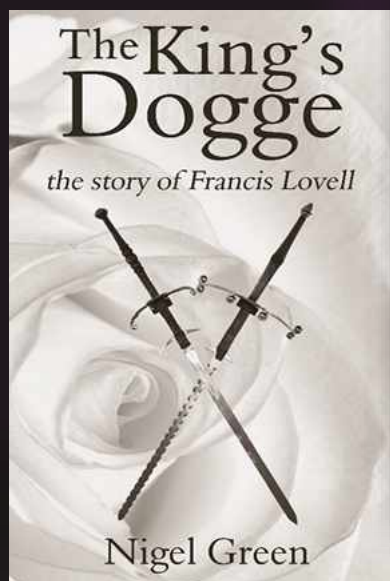
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SITE OF CELEBRATION

Druids gather at the sacred Wiltshire site to celebrate the winter solstice, but for how long have they done so?



Did the druids have anything to do with Stonehenge?



Archaeology has shown that Stonehenge began as an earthwork and cremation cemetery in around 3100 BC, with its final phases of construction ending in the Bronze Age, around about 1600 BC. That puts its completion

over a millennium before the first historical references to Druids appear in the writings of Greek and Roman historians. However, the stones were set up for ritual and religious purposes and they remained accessible for every

generation since the Neolithic period. With that in mind, it is highly unlikely that Druid priests of the Celtic Iron Age and Roman period did not worship or make offerings there, much as people still do today. **MR**

DID YOU KNOW?
MORE BUCK FOR YOUR BANG
In 1675, Charles II tried to part-fund the Royal Observatory at Greenwich by selling 690 barrels of "ould, unserviceable gunpowder" to one Polycarpus Wharton at 58 shillings a pop. It was reconditioned and sold back to the Ordnance.

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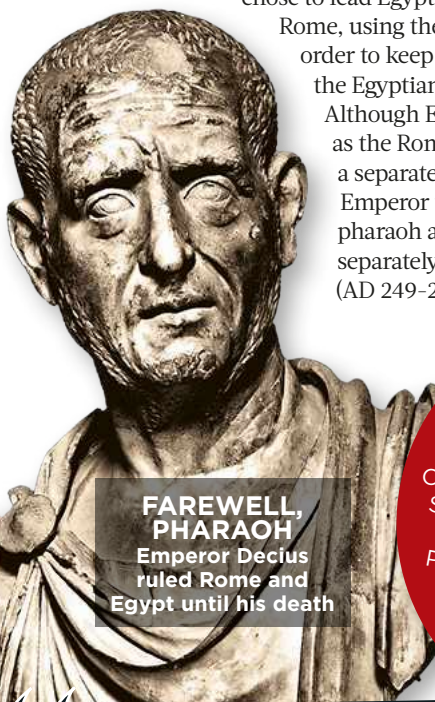
The supposed age of one Thomas Parr from Shropshire when he died. After meeting King Charles I, 'Old Parr' died in London in 1635. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Who was the **last pharaoh** of Egypt?



The last ruler of Egypt before it was successfully invaded by the Roman Empire was Cleopatra VII, who died in 30 BC. However, the Roman ruler Augustus chose to lead Egypt independently of Rome, using the title of pharaoh in order to keep the vast income of the Egyptian state in his hands.

Although Egypt had the same ruler as the Roman Empire, it remained a separate state. The last Roman Emperor to have called himself pharaoh and to have ruled Egypt separately from Rome was Decius (AD 249-251). RM



FAREWELL, PHARAOH
Emperor Decius ruled Rome and Egypt until his death

DID YOU KNOW?

A LASS, POOR CHARLIE

After defeat at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, Charles Edward Stuart ('Bonnie Prince Charlie') fled across the Highlands. Pursued onto the Isle of Skye, he escaped by disguising himself as a female Irish servant named 'Betty Burke'.

IT MAY SEEM A STRANGE PRINCIPLE TO ENUNCIATE AS THE VERY FIRST REQUIREMENT IN A HOSPITAL THAT IT SHOULD DO THE SICK NO HARM.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

The first sentence to distinguished nurse Florence Nightingale's volume *Notes on Hospitals* is rather striking, implying as it does that hospitals are causing harm to the sick, not healing them. Written in 1863, after her nursing exploits during the Crimean War and the establishment of her school in London – which laid the foundations of modern nursing – Nightingale backs up the need for what should be a glaringly obvious principle by claiming that the mortality rates in hospitals are actually higher than among people who are treated out of hospitals.



THREE LITTLE PIGS
Families would often share a bed for warmth



WHAT WAS PIGGING?



Before modern houses were large enough for individual rooms, many poorer families often slept in the same bed. The practice was charmingly called 'pigging', and it was common in rural Scotland and Ireland right up until the 20th century. With so many snoozers crammed into a small space, a form of etiquette inevitably developed: boys and girls were kept at opposite ends while the smallest kids slept nearest their parents in the centre, creating a sort of gendered Russian doll effect. The custom possibly inspired the nursery rhyme, "There

were ten in the bed, and the little one said: 'Roll over...'"

Bizarrely, though, it wasn't just family members who snuggled up under the covers. We'd be horrified if, when checking into a hotel, we found another family asleep in our room, but such renting of the family bed was common in Colonial America in the 1600s, having begun as a Dutch tradition called 'queesting'. Visiting guests, or even paying strangers, sometimes crawled in alongside mother, father and the kids, to share the communal warmth. It's fair to say that if the practice were revived today many newspaper editors would spontaneously combust from the intensity of their moral outrage! GJ

WHY DID PLAGUE DOCTORS WEAR BEAKED MASKS?



With a long cloak and grotesque bird-like mask, the plague doctor was far from a comforting sight. The first description of such get-up dates to 1619, from a physician of the Medicis, Charles de Lorme: "The nose [is] half a foot long, shaped like a beak, filled with perfume". The hooked snout contained substances thought to ward off the pestilence in the bad air, including lavender, camphor, vinegar sponge or laudanum. EB



IN A NUTSHELL

THE PHOENICIANS

Internationally respected merchants and traders, these ancient peoples left behind one very significant, long-lasting legacy



Who were they?

The Phoenicians were an ancient people who lived in what is now Lebanon (and some surrounding areas). They flourished from c1500-300 BC and were famed traders.

Where did they come from?

Ancient writers believed the Phoenicians had arrived from the Persian Gulf or the Indian Ocean, but modern evidence suggests the society developed c3000 BC out of the Canaanite people in the same region. The first Phoenician city, Byblos, dates back to around this time, but it would be more than 1,500 years before the other great Phoenician cities emerged.

Where did the name 'Phoenicians' come from?

It was coined by the Ancient Greeks. A popular theory is that the name derived from the Greek word for the colour of an expensive purple dye that the Phoenicians extracted from sea snails. The Phoenicians would not have referred to themselves by this name, and the term they used is not known.

Did they rule a country, or an empire?

Not in the way that we would understand it today. The Phoenicians were more like a confederation of independent city states, the best known of which were Byblos, Tyre, Sidon and Arwad. The Phoenicians developed trading networks across the Mediterranean and, to support these, they established small colonies along the coasts of Europe and North Africa – reaching as far west as modern-day Spain. One Phoenician colony, Carthage (in what is now Tunisia), ended up becoming a major power in its own right.

Why did the Phoenicians focus so extensively on trade?

It was probably because of the geography of their lands. The region was not suited to farming, but had a long Mediterranean coast as well as cedar forests – a wood prized across the ancient world. So trading made good economic sense and, as the centuries progressed, they became highly skilled

at it. They were renowned for the speed of their ships, their genius for navigation and their craftsmanship. The Phoenicians traded all manner of things including linen, wine, spices, slaves and, of course, cedar wood.

How did the Phoenicians relate to the other ancient civilisations of their day?

Much of what we now know about the Phoenicians is based on the reports of other peoples who encountered them, including the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Israelites. As well as trading with these civilisations, the Phoenicians often lived under the domination of the more powerful ones, beginning with

Ancient Egypt. Some of these overlords allowed the Phoenicians to operate relatively freely, valuing their trading and communication

LAND OF TRADERS
ABOVE: At a Phoenician market place, a buyer could pick up all manner of goods
LEFT: A bronze Phoenician bowl from the eighth century BC

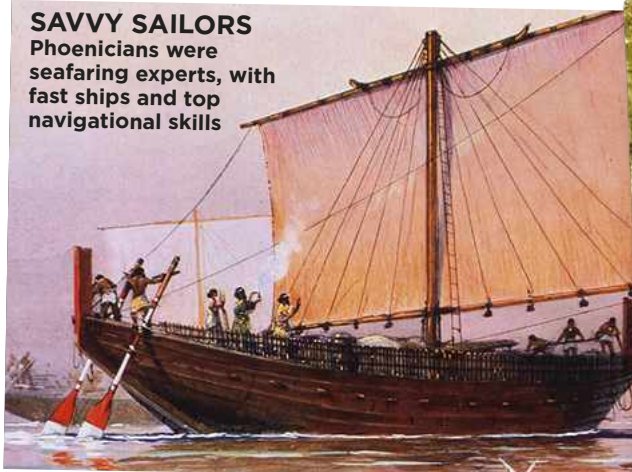
networks. One ruler who went to war against the Phoenicians, however, was the Macedonian King Alexander the Great. In 332 BC, he captured the Phoenician city of Tyre and put thousands of its inhabitants to the sword, selling tens of thousands more into slavery. Nearly 200 years later, Rome crushed the great Phoenician outpost of Carthage and by 64 BC the Phoenician city-states had all been incorporated into the Roman Empire.

What was the Phoenicians' greatest legacy?

It was undoubtedly their alphabet. Created c1000 BC, the Phoenician writing system of 22 letters was in itself not very revolutionary. In fact, it was really only a modification of similar alphabets that already existed in the region. Yet, because they were traders, the Phoenicians spread their alphabet all over the Mediterranean region and introduced it to people of many different civilisations. It soon became a valuable tool for international commerce and was almost certainly the source of the Greek alphabet, which later inspired the one that most Western languages – including English – use today.

SAVVY SAILORS

Phoenicians were seafaring experts, with fast ships and top navigational skills




WORD OF GOLD

A sixth-century BC gold tablet, inscribed with Phoenician letters

HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

MACHU PICCHU

The lost city of the Inca, hidden between two Peruvian peaks

 Concealed from the Spaniards for centuries, this site was largely unknown to Westerners until 1911, when American professor Hiram Bingham was shown the way by a local. These mysterious pre-Colombian ruins are still little understood. They could be a city – either abandoned when the Spaniards invaded, or merely hidden at that time – a royal retreat, or a sacred site of pilgrimage. Whichever it was, Machu Picchu was definitely a site of great ceremonial significance. The area is divided into two main sectors; the agricultural and the urban section. Near the top is the sacred zone, *Hanan*, while the living accommodation – *Urin* – is mostly found in the lower levels.

SUN TEMPLE

A semi-circular tower, used for ceremonies and rituals. One of its windows is designed to frame the sunrise on the longest day of the year, another, the shortest.

DIVIDING LINE

A staircase, a wall and a ditch, used as a draining channel, separate the agricultural and urban areas.

STONE QUARRIES

Urban area

Agricultural area

GRAVEYARD

CITY ENTRANCE

GUARDIAN AREA

AGRICULTURAL TERRACES

Hundreds of stepped agricultural terraces surround much of the site. They are watered by an aqueduct network and have a complex underground drainage system.

LOCATION

Nestled away in the mountains, 50 miles from Cuzco – the ancient capital of the Inca Empire – these ruins sit between two steep peaks, Machu Picchu, to the south, and Huayna Picchu to the north.



GRANDSKEEPER WOOLLY

Today, llamas roam the site freely, and take care of its lawns by both fertilising and trimming the grass. Recent analysis has shown that llamas may long have been crucial to the farmland, as the resident Inca were able to cultivate energy-rich maize at Machu Picchu, which shouldn't have been able to grow at such an altitude. It is quite possible that rich, llama-poop fertiliser was the key.

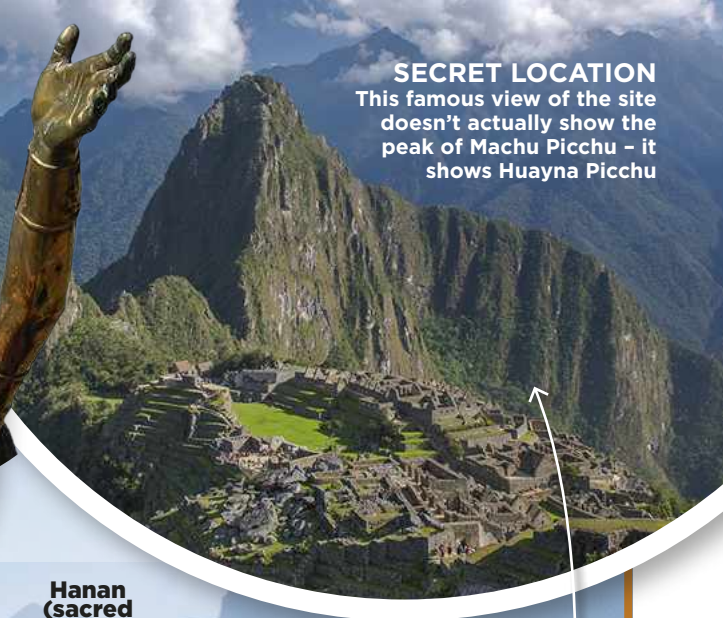


HOME OF KINGS?

Most investigators think it was Pachacuti, Inca empire builder of the 15th century, who ordered the construction of this estate at Machu Picchu. As well as this high-altitude development, it is also thought that Pachacuti devised the city plan for Cuzco, which grew from the size of a hamlet to the capital city of his vast new empire during his lifetime.



SECRET LOCATION
This famous view of the site doesn't actually show the peak of Machu Picchu – it shows Huayna Picchu



INTIWATANA

The 'hitching post of the Sun', this carved rock pillar was used during solstice ceremonies. It may also have been a solar clock, used to indicate the position of the Sun in solstices, or a sacrificial altar.

Hanan (sacred area)

MAIN SQUARE

Urin (residential area)

SACRED STONE

FACE OFF

For the Inca, part of Huayna Picchu's appeal was that it was thought to resemble a face in profile, looking up to the sky. The peak is its nose, and the valley to the left, its lips.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

ROYAL TOMB

Beneath the Sun Temple lies a rock cave. Symbolic icons including the snake and condor embellish its walls. Although it is commonly referred to as the Royal Tomb, no mummies have ever been uncovered there.

CONDOR TEMPLE

At this ceremonial centre, a natural rock formation has been carved and shaped to look like a condor in flight. The condor, the largest bird in the world, had great significance for the Inca. It represented the 'upper world', connecting people to their spirit selves. Some historians believe this temple had a sacrificial purpose.



OUTER TURRETS

On the lower part of the mountain there are five buildings – one on each level. It is thought they served to control one of the city's key access points.

WHY DO WE SAY...?

HORSE OF A DIFFERENT COLOUR

At the climax of the magical movie *The Wizard of Oz* (1939), the hero Dorothy is amazed that the horse pulling her carriage through the Emerald City changes colour. It is, the driver exclaims, "the horse of a different colour". To us, the phrase refers to another matter entirely than the subject at hand – so you could say "I always thought you hated history but then I found out you read *History Revealed*. That's a horse of a different colour!"

It is speculated that the phrase comes from horse-trading. When horses are sold, their registration of birth also changes hands. As some horses change colour from youth to adulthood, however, the registration may not match the actual animal, causing confusion and accusations of foul play.

The expression, like so many in the English language, was popularised by William Shakespeare. In *Twelfth Night*, the scheming Maria utters "horse of that colour", meaning 'the same thing'. Over the centuries, and definitely by the mid-1800s according to records, the use of the phrase reversed.

WHY DO WE HAVE THE LETTERS 'FD' ON OUR COINS?

The letters relate to the Queen and stand for the Latin *Fidei Defensatrix*, or 'Defender of the Faith'. *Fidei Defensor* (the male version) was a title granted to Henry VIII by the Pope in 1521, after the King criticised the Protestant reformer, Martin Luther. The title was revoked when Henry broke with Rome in 1530, but in 1544 the English Parliament conferred it on the King who, as supreme governor of the Church of England, was defender of the Anglican faith. 'Fid Def' or the letters 'FD' have appeared on coins since the 18th century. It was left off the new florin or two-shilling piece in 1849, and the coin became known as the 'godless florin' – it was rapidly redesigned. JH



What is a quizzing glass?

There was nothing an 18th-century dandy liked more than dramatically applying a magnifying or 'quizzing' glass to one eye and directing a withering gaze at some object of disapproval. Quizzing glasses had a single lens, a handle for flourish, and were usually attached to a beaux's waistcoat or draped around a lady's neck, ready to 'quiz' the unfortunate who had just said, done or worn something outré. Although rarely intended to correct eyesight, they were extensions of the magnifying glass, around since the 12th century. The concept eventually became clichéd, but quizzing glasses remained popular with women until lorgnettes appeared in the 1830s, and men until the monocle of the early 1900s. SL



DID YOU KNOW?

FIRE POWER

There were more guns on board Vice-Admiral Nelson's flagship, HMS *Victory*, at the Battle of Trafalgar (1805) than there were English cannon in the Duke of Wellington's entire arsenal at the Battle of Waterloo (1815).

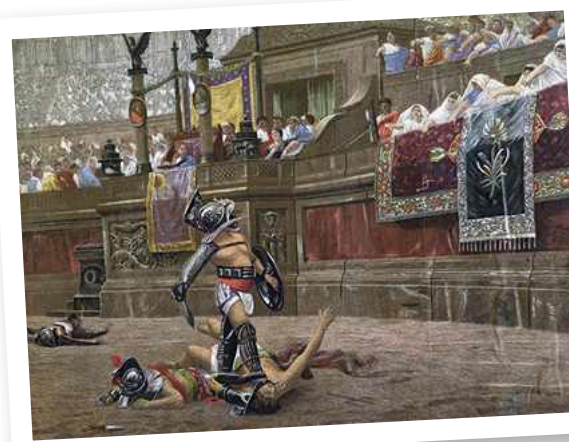
Did people have to **pay to go see gladiators** fight in Ancient Rome?

The Roman games of gladiatorial combat and animal hunts were great spectacles put on by senators, businessmen and later solely by Emperors, in order to win the affection and favour of the masses. From the importation and feeding of exotic animals to the maintenance of warrior gladiators, the cost of laying on such events was immense. But the hosts understood that the masses required entertainment to distract them from the grinding realities of life. The inaugural games at the Colosseum, for example, lasted for 100 days in AD 80, and were entirely paid for by Emperor Titus. All tickets were freely

allocated (by lottery) to the citizens of Rome. The nature of the audience was strictly regulated, though, with the best seats in the house going to the wealthy and upper classes. MR

PUBLIC SERVICE

Thousands of Romans were invited to watch the drama of the games





MOTHER OF ARCHAEOLOGY
Saint Helena, the mother of an emperor, pioneered work in excavation

125

The number of officially recognised Emperors of Japan. Historians dispute how many of these were purely mythical.

WHAT 'FAST FOOD' WAS THERE IN VICTORIAN ENGLAND?



Quickly grabbing cheap food from market stalls and street-barrows

had long been a staple of the working-class diet, but by the 19th century, customers were being treated to an array of new flavours. Thanks to changing tastes, taxes, and competition from larger shops, by the 1850s vendors of hot pies, eels and roast apples were being gradually replaced by coffee stalls and ice-cream barrows. Hot baked potatoes and pineapple slices also became more popular, although traditional foods didn't disappear altogether. In 1870, an American reporter described the wares on sale at a London market: "ham sandwiches, at a penny apiece, and boiled potatoes, with sheeps' trotters, oysters, fried fish, oranges, apples, plums, and, in fact, every kind of fruit and vegetable were for sale" – as well as "a very suspicious veal". EB



WHO WAS THE FIRST ARCHAEOLOGIST?

Archaeology, rather than simple treasure hunting, arguably began in the 15th and 16th centuries. Antiquarian investigators such as Cyriacus of Ancona (1391-1452), Flavio Biondo (1392-1463), John Leyland (1506-1552) and William Camden (1551-1623) began to take an interest in ancient earthworks and the buildings around them. Long before

this, however, Flavia Julia Helena Augusta (c250-330), mother of the Emperor Constantine the Great, and an important figure in the early history of Christianity (where she is remembered as Saint Helena), had overseen fieldwork in Jerusalem, searching for evidence of the life and death of Jesus. As a consequence of these excavations, Helena is sometimes called the 'mother' (or patron saint) of archaeology. Earlier still, the Babylonian

King Nabonidus, who reigned in the mid-sixth century BC, may be thought of as the 'father' of archaeology. His excavation and subsequent restoration of ancestral tombs and buildings in Sippar (Iraq) and Harran (Turkey) are the first known attempts to unearth and understand the past. MR



WHAT IS IT?

Red-faced, with its tongue sticking out and arms outstretched, this carved wooden figure was *supposed* to look menacing – just in case you thought it was a creepy toy for a child. It is a *hentakoi* from the Nicobar Islands (in the Indian Ocean), also known as a 'scare devil'. The Nicobari would keep one outside their home to ward off evil spirits, bad luck and illness. When their 'power' ran out, a replacement would be carved, often leaving the discarded one to be pilfered by visiting sailors. This late-19th-century example is displayed at the National Maritime Museum's Chatham Dockyard collection.

KEEPING GUARD
Hentakoi were believed to protect homes from bad luck

the National Maritime Museum's Chatham Dockyard collection.
www.rmg.co.uk

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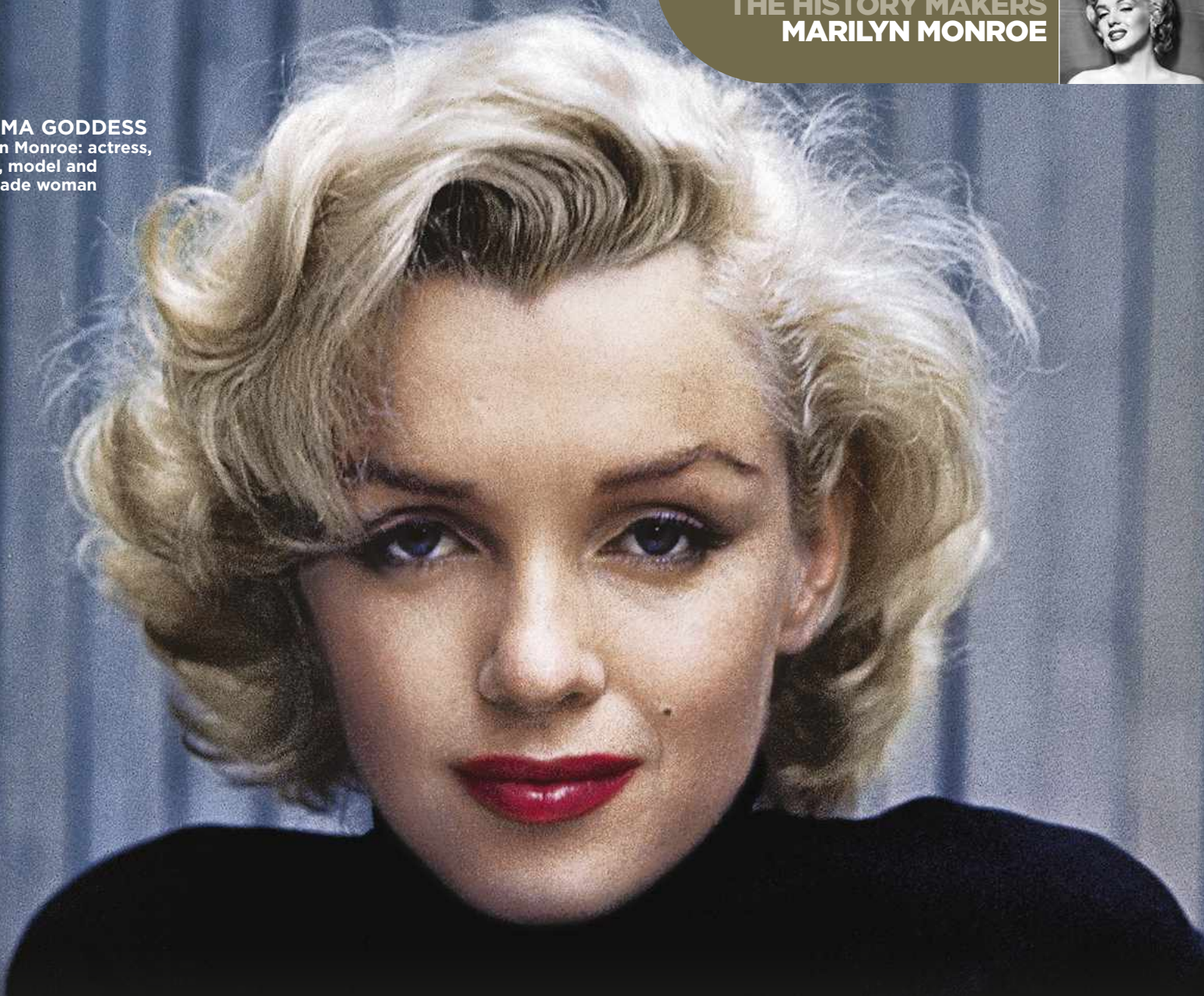
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CINEMA GODDESS
Marilyn Monroe: actress,
singer, model and
self-made woman



MARILYN MONROE SOMETHING'S GOT TO GIVE

The ultimate blonde bombshell, Marilyn Monroe radiated glamour, sex appeal and beauty, yet, writes **Jonny Wilkes**, her all-too-brief life was marred by misery and abuse

GETTY XI, ALAMY XI



THE HISTORY MAKERS MARILYN MONROE



ORPHAN #3463

As a child, Norma Jeane Mortenson is taken from her unstable mother Gladys (pictured) and lives with foster families. In 1935, a nine-year-old Norma is sent to an orphanage in Los Angeles by her guardian Grace McKee and her husband Ervin Silliman 'Doc' Goddard – who, it is discovered, tried to sexually abuse her. At the orphanage, she is given the number 3463.

Running late was always one of starlet Marilyn Monroe's problems – she had lost movie roles and contracts due to her inability to show up on time. But on the night of 19 May 1962, her tardiness resulted in one of her most enduring performances. At a gala to celebrate the birthday of John F Kennedy, Monroe – who was rumoured to be having an affair with the US President – was booked to perform. She was, however, late to the venue at New York's Madison Square Garden and so was out of breath when she bundled on stage, wearing a provocative flesh-coloured dress so tight that it had to be sewn onto her naked body.

In front of 15,000 people, Monroe then sang *Happy Birthday*, filling in the name with "Mr President", in what is now remembered as a seductive, sultry voice, but was actually just the result of breathlessness. The performance was racy, packed with innuendo (her relationship with JFK never looked more suspicious) and has since become a milestone moment in Monroe's life. It was, also, one of her last public appearances before her untimely death only

a few months later. Monroe, beneath the sex-symbol status and folksy charm of her movies, spent the last weeks of her life troubled and battling a psychological tempest that had raged in her mind since childhood.

TRAUMATIC CHILDHOOD

Before she was blonde Hollywood A-lister Marilyn Monroe, she was brunette Norma Jeane Mortenson. From her birth on 1 June 1926 to the age of 16, Norma was bounced to a dozen foster homes around California as her father was absent and her mentally unstable mother, Gladys, was habitually institutionalised so couldn't provide for her daughter. Few of Norma's childhood experiences, which involved a stint in an orphanage, were happy. Her mother's erratic behaviour left a traumatic mark on a young Norma when, as a toddler, she was kidnapped by Gladys from her foster parents and stuffed, screaming and terrified, into a bag. As Norma blossomed into a teenager who looked older than she was, she suffered sexual abuse, including an allegation of rape.



A NEW LOOK

In 1946, Norma divorces her husband Jim Dougherty, signs a contract with 20th Century Fox for a six-month movie deal, dyes her brown hair blonde and changes her name to Marilyn Monroe. The next year, Fox drop Monroe without renewing her contract, but within two years, she meets her future Hollywood talent agent Johnny Hyde.

Rare solace came when her mother's best friend, Grace McKee, temporarily became her guardian. Together, they would go to the movies, where Norma would be entranced by the romances and came to idolise the actress – and original blonde bombshell – Jean Harlow. Increasingly drawn to the bewitching power of the silver screen, Norma pictured herself as a Hollywood star and amused herself pretending her estranged father was the legendary actor Clark Gable.

Then, at the age of 16, Norma made a drastic decision to get out of the cycle of foster care: she married her 21-year-old boyfriend, Jim Dougherty. The marriage was not unhappy, but Norma dreamed of bigger things than being the housewife of a Merchant Mariner, especially when Jim was deployed to the Pacific during World War II. Norma, like many wives of military men, joined the war effort by working on a factory assembly line, inspecting parachutes and varnishing fuselages.

MODEL WOMAN

A factory job is hardly the most obvious place for a budding actress to get her break, but it was exactly where Norma got noticed. A photographer came to the factory to shoot morale-boosting images, and was instantly drawn to Norma's wholesome good looks.

JANE RUSSELL, *GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES* CO-STAR
"Marilyn is a dreamy girl. She's the kind who's liable to show up with one red shoe and one black shoe."





CINEMA HISTORY

In front of hundreds of cheering fans, Marilyn Monroe shoots the most famous scene of her career for *The Seven Year Itch*. The image of her skirt being blown up by the wind, shot in 1954, has been imitated and parodied countless times since.

TRUE LOVE

Sparks fly when baseball legend Joe DiMaggio and Monroe go out on their first date in 1952. They marry in 1954 and, even though the marriage lasts less than a year, the couple stay on friendly terms. For years, there are rumours that they might get back together. After Monroe's death, Joe has roses placed on her grave for 20 years.

On that photographer's advice, Norma began modelling and by the time Jim had returned, she was gracing dozens of magazine covers.

The year 1946 was a time of great change for Norma. She garnered the attention of Ben Lyon, an executive at 20th Century Fox and was offered a movie contract. She divorced Jim, dyed her hair a golden blonde and changed her name. She chose the surname Monroe as it was her mother's maiden name, while Marilyn came from the famous Broadway star, Marilyn Miller. Norma Jeane was no more; Marilyn Monroe was born.

To go with the new look, the inexperienced Monroe plunged into acting, dancing and singing classes while she appeared in a few non-speaking roles. But, before stardom beckoned, her \$125-a-week contract with Fox ended and Monroe returned to modelling to pay the bills. In 1949, she was convinced to pose nude for the paltry fee of \$50. Four years later, Hugh Hefner paid \$500 for the photos and printed them in his new magazine, *Playboy*, making Monroe the inaugural Playmate of the Month.

By then, her acting career was back on track. She won a lot of fans with her bit-performance as the ditzzy mistress of a criminal in esteemed director John Huston's *The Asphalt Jungle* and got plaudits for her comedic turn in *All About Eve*, both released in 1950. Fame kept coming

for Monroe so that by the time *Niagara*, where she plays a femme fatale planning to kill her husband, hit cinemas in 1953, she was top billing. This was followed by a string of quick-fire hits – *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* (1953), *How to Marry a Millionaire* (1953) and *There's No Business Like Show Business* (1954). The value of her looks in these successes was not lost on the executives guiding her career. They persuaded her to have cosmetic surgery to trim the tip of her nose and correct a minor overbite.

“Beneath the makeup and behind the smile, I am just a girl who wishes for the world.”

Marilyn Monroe

With every movie's release, Monroe was a bigger star, known across the world. But the cracks in her frame of mind were already widening.

MENTAL CRUELTY

Her marriage to handsome baseball star Joe DiMaggio ended after less than a year when

SPOONFUL OF SUGAR

Just after filming classic comedy *Some Like it Hot* in 1958, Monroe – playing hot-headed singer Sugar – suffers a second miscarriage. Her behaviour on set had been erratic and disruptive. Director Billy Wilder jokes: “I have discussed this with my doctor and my psychiatrist and they tell me I'm too old and too rich to go through this again.”



she filed for divorce in October 1954 on the grounds of ‘mental cruelty’. A catalyst for their separation came when Monroe filmed the now-immortal scene in Billy Wilder's *The Seven Year Itch* where her skirt is blown up by the gust from a subway grate. Filming was watched by a large crowd of leering spectators, which incensed DiMaggio. Monroe's insecurities were affecting her work, and leaving a string of lovers behind her. Sometimes, she made herself ill with anxiety and she regularly frustrated fellow

actors and directors with her dramatic lack of punctuality. A total of 28 days had to be added to the schedule of *Let's Make Love* (1960) as a result of her no-shows.

The mid-1950s saw the vulnerable Monroe grow tired of her standard dumb blonde roles. In attempts to pursue more serious acting, she studied at the revered Actors Studio in New York under the

great Lee Strasberg and established Marilyn Monroe Productions. When she did return to the big screen with *Bus Stop* (1956), playing a kidnapped saloon owner, she won critical acclaim, with one puckish review reading, “Hold on to your chairs, everybody, and get set for a rattling surprise. Marilyn Monroe has

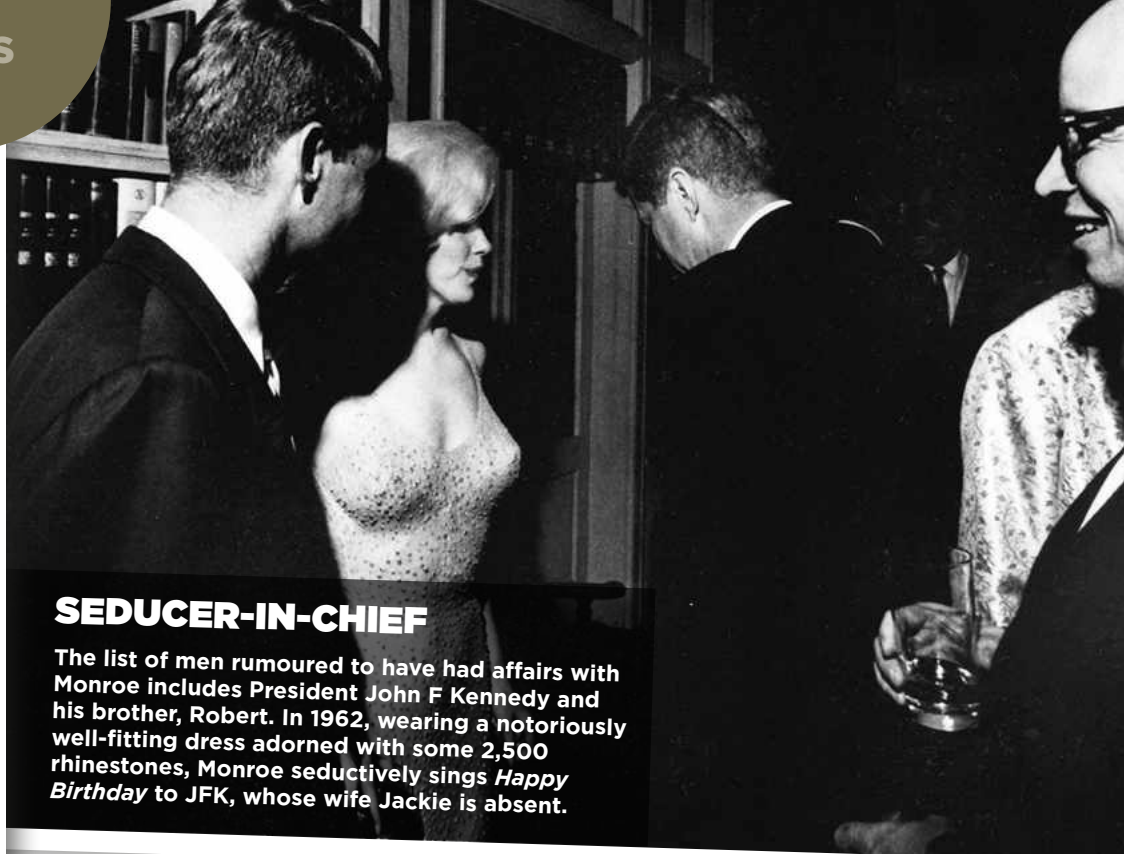


THE EGGHEAD AND THE HOURGLASS

In 1961, Monroe's four-year marriage to playwright Arthur Miller ends in divorce. Before the split, Miller had written the screenplay for *The Misfits*, intending Monroe to star. She agrees to be in the movie but filming is a disaster as Monroe sinks into depression and is sent to hospital to recover from alcohol and prescription-drug abuse.

finally proved herself an actress." But happiness continued to elude her. While filming *The Prince and the Showgirl* with Sir Laurence Olivier, her weight fluctuated so wildly that the costume designer crafted several sizes of each dress. She remarked afterwards, "I have two ulcers from this film, and they're both monogrammed MM."

In a surprise turn of events, Monroe married the intellectual playwright Arthur Miller in 1956 – prompting the headline 'Egghead weds Hourglass' – but the marriage disintegrated over four years, with Monroe being involved in multiple affairs. She was eager to have children, but after a miscarriage and another pregnancy with complications, she grew distraught and dependent on popping pills and gargling booze. She was in such a bad way that while filming *Some Like it Hot* (1959), for which she won a Golden Globe, she was unable to recall simple lines. On one day of the shoot,



SEDUCER-IN-CHIEF

The list of men rumoured to have had affairs with Monroe includes President John F Kennedy and his brother, Robert. In 1962, wearing a notoriously well-fitting dress adorned with some 2,500 rhinestones, Monroe seductively sings *Happy Birthday* to JFK, whose wife Jackie is absent.

it needed well over 60 takes just to get the line "It's me, Sugar!" A troubled pregnancy during filming, which ended in her second miscarriage, only saw Monroe sink further into depression, and director Billy Wilder facing the full brunt of her ire. As well as her expected tardiness (leaving her co-stars Jack Lemmon and Tony Curtis on set for hours in women's make up), Monroe demanded that her role be re-written so she had a bigger part in the jokes. This led to the inclusion of Monroe's memorable entrance to the movie – being struck

pills and drink – and put her in hospital for ten days. In June 1962, illness and depression led to her being kicked off the aptly-titled *Something's Got to Give*. By now, the troubled actress was reliant on medication and daily sessions with her psychiatrist, Dr Ralph Greenson.

PROBABLE SUICIDE

Greenson was one of the first to find out when Monroe's body was discovered in the early hours of 5 August 1962. Monroe, 36, was found face down on her bed in her Los Angeles home, with several bottles of pills on a nearby table. The hasty coroner's report stated the cause of death as 'probable suicide' from acute barbiturate poisoning. Inconsistencies in statements and rumours she was connected not just to the Kennedy brothers – serving as President and Attorney General – but also the mafia saw a flurry of conspiracy theories proliferate.

Monroe's star shone intensely, albeit briefly. Hers was a complex life of contrasts, confounding those who dismissed her as a fatuous airhead. She was born poor, but died a multi-millionaire; she had an air of vulnerability about her, but was headstrong in achieving her dream; she was desired by men, but easily manipulated by some of them; she had no problem finding lovers, but struggled to find love. And finally, she spent her life running away from her unhappy childhood as Norma, but even as cinema superstar Marilyn, she couldn't escape her inner demons. 📍

**"A career is wonderful,
but you can't curl up
with it on a cold night"**

Marilyn Monroe

with a jet of steam as she shimmies down a train platform. Her career would never reach such heights again.

Monroe split from Miller in 1961, but her last complete role was in the movie he penned, *The Misfits*. Filmed the same year as their break-up, it put a terrible strain on Monroe and drove her to

LAURENCE OLIVIER, DIRECTOR
AND STAR OF *THE PRINCE AND
THE SHOWGIRL*
**"She was the victim of ballyhoo
and sensation – exploited beyond
anyone's means."**



WHAT DO YOU THINK?
What was responsible for Marilyn Monroe's death?
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

TOP CHOICE

MONROE'S MAGIC MOVIE MOMENTS

SOME LIKE IT HOT (1959)

Not just Marilyn Monroe's best film but, arguably, director Billy Wilder's too. *Some Like it Hot* is a rip-roaring comedy with gangsters, cross-dressing and one of the best last lines of a movie you'll see – although Monroe doesn't get to say it. Two male musicians (Jack Lemmon and Tony Curtis) join a women-only band to hide from the mob. There they meet the naive, idealistic and adorable Sugar Kane Kowalczyk, the quintessential Monroe character. She sings, dances and holds her comedic own with Lemmon and Curtis.

EVERYBODY'S PERFECT
Tony Curtis, Marilyn Monroe and Jack Lemmon all give career-best performances in *Some Like it Hot*



THE ASPHALT JUNGLE (1950)

Monroe makes herself known to the cinema-going public as crook's mistress Angela Phinlay, resulting in bags of fan mail. When asked if she got the role due to her agent Johnny Hyde, director John Huston replies, "Marilyn didn't get the part because of Johnny. She got it because she was damned good."



NIAGARA (1953)

Monroe exudes her sexuality as Rose Loomis. The noir thriller was one of her first films at top billing, and she gives an unexpectedly dark performance as an adulterous wife scheming to murder her older husband (played by *Citizen Kane* and *The Third Man* star Joseph Cotton).

GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES (1953)

Shortly after *Niagara*, Monroe hits the big time as she stars, alongside Jane Russell, as dumb blonde Lorelei Lee in this colourful musical. Undoubtedly, the movie's most memorable scene is when Monroe, all glamour in a pink dress, sings the iconic number *Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend*.



THE SEVEN YEAR ITCH (1955)

Another Billy Wilder movie, Monroe is the unnamed woman living upstairs from Richard Sherman (Tom Ewell) who has been left alone for the summer. As Richard's imagination gets away from him, Monroe plays the 'perfect woman' with aplomb.



MURDER MYSTERY

AUGUST 1962: THE DEATH OF MARILYN MONROE

Initially, the discovery of Marilyn Monroe's body on 5 August 1962 appeared to be a clear-cut case of suicide. Monroe was alone in the house – the alarm was raised by her housekeeper Eunice Murray who telephoned Monroe's psychiatrist Dr Ralph Greenson – and there were empty bottles of pills near the body. There was no question that Monroe was fighting mental issues so suicide was well within the realms of possibility.

Theories have persisted, however, claiming that Monroe was murdered,

possibly by Greenson himself or even on the orders of President John F Kennedy or his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Both were believed to be Monroe's lovers and, fearing that she would reveal the affairs to the press, wanted to keep her silent.

According to sensational claims made in the recent book *The Murder of Marilyn Monroe: Case Closed* by investigative journalists Jay Margolis and Richard Buskin, it was Robert that ordered the murder after a tense meeting at Monroe's

home on 4 August. Greenson, allegedly another lover of Monroe's, administered the fatal injection while an ambulance paramedic stood nearby.

Although these claims are unproven and sensational, there are reasons to question the coroner's report of 'probable suicide'. Chiefly, Monroe had recently heard the good news that Fox were hiring her and she was excited about the immediate future. There was also speculation that she was close to reconciliation with her second husband, Joe DiMaggio.

The biggest hoaxes of all time

Cons, swindles and hoodwinks
– we take a look at the hoaxes that
made the history books...

THE TURK

A chess-playing machine with the uncanny ability to beat almost everyone it plays? Surely such things didn't exist until the 20th century? Well, yes, but those who saw the Turk in the 18th century would beg to differ. They saw a mechanical man, seated in front of a cabinet, who could play a blinding game of chess, and it looked like real artificial intelligence. Inside the cabinet was a complex clockwork mechanism and, unbeknown to audiences, a gifted chess player, hidden from view. The Turk was a sensation for 50 years – after its debut in Vienna, 1770, it went on a tour of Europe.



A FOOL'S GOLD

Alchemy – the pseudo-science of turning ordinary metals into gold – attracted its fair share of charlatans. One notably outrageous scheme came from an alchemist for Duke Cosimo I of Florence, Italy. In 1555, the trickster secretly created an unrecognisable substance out of gold, which he called 'usufur powder', and distributed it to local apothecaries. He then announced to the Duke that he could make gold out of some basic items, including the mysterious usufur. The ingredients were brought to him and the experiment was a success. Amazed, the Duke coughed up some 20,000 ducats for the recipe, before the canny con man hightailed it to France, leaving no usufur behind.

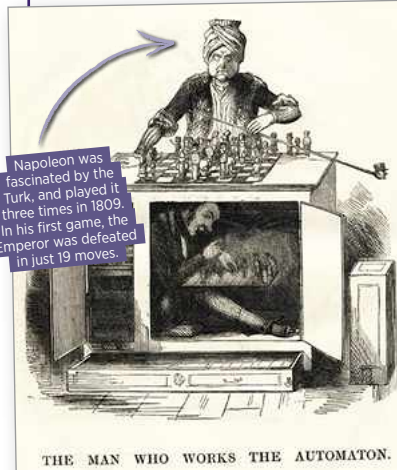
ALL THAT GLITTERS

In April 1896, the Louvre museum, Paris, had just made its latest acquisition: a golden, Greco-Scythian crown. The Louvre snapped up the tiara for 200,000 francs, believing it to have been a Greek gift to the Scythian King Saitaphernes, and to date from the third century BC. In fact, it was just one year old. A close inspection found traces of modern tools and soldering. The Louvre still owns the crown (but don't expect to see it on display).



THE (FABRICATED) DONATION OF CONSTANTINE

An important hoax of the Middle Ages, *The Donation of Constantine* supposedly records the gift of vast amounts of land from the Roman Emperor, Constantine the Great, to Pope Sylvester I in the fourth century AD. The false document – which actually dates from the eighth century AD – tells the story of the Emperor's conversion to Christianity, and how the Pope cured him of leprosy, as well as the gift. *The Donation* had great influence on the politics and religion of medieval Europe, until it was proved a forgery in the 15th century.



HITLER'S DIARIES

In 1983, German newspaper *Stern* published an explosive exclusive: Hitler's diaries. But this was one story that blew up for all the wrong reasons. Within two weeks, the journals were exposed as sophisticated forgeries. It seems that,

desperate to prevent a leak and protect their £2.5 million investment, *Stern* officials had refused to let any German World War II experts inspect the 60 handwritten volumes before they went to press. But soon historical inaccuracies were spotted, and the series was exposed as the creation of antiques dealer and painter Konrad Kujau.



Writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was a famous believer in the Cottingley photos and, in 1922, he wrote a book on the subject: *The Coming of the Fairies*.



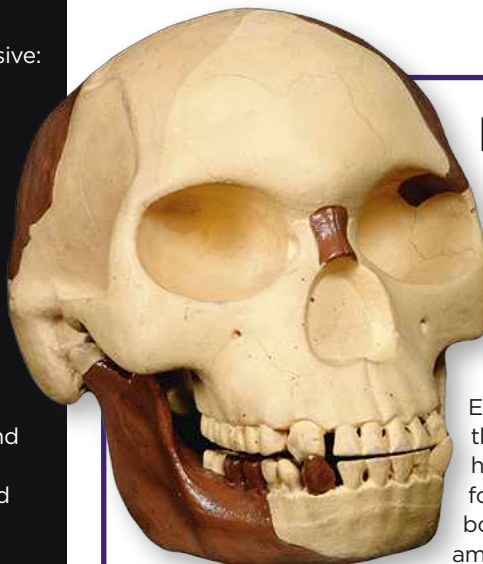
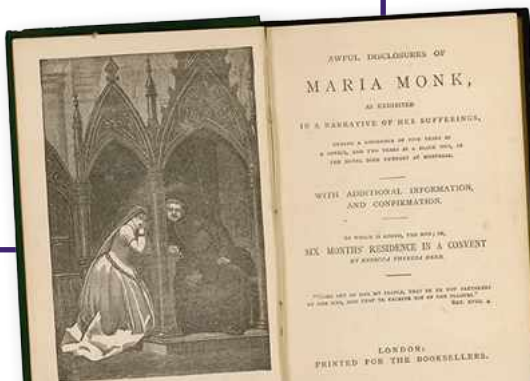
SPRITE-LY FRAUDSTERS

In 1917, as two young cousins, Elsie Wright and Frances Griffiths, played with a camera in Cottingley, near Bradford, they shot a series of garden photos with fairies in them. Elsie's mother was the first to believe in the snaps' authenticity – but she wasn't the last. The images were declared genuine by experts and the 'Cottingley Fairies' fast became recognisable the world over. In the eighties, the cousins confessed to their trickery, but they still claimed one photo was real.



NUN SO AWFUL

The *Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk* rocked Canadian society in 1836. In her scandalous book, Monk claimed that, as a nun in Montreal's Hotel Dieu convent, priests from a nearby seminary had sexually exploited her and her sisters. She became pregnant and fled the convent, fearing that her baby would be killed if she stayed. After an investigation, it appeared that Monk had never even been to the convent in question.



PILTDOWN SCAM

One of the greatest hoaxes in the history of science, the mystery behind the Piltdown Man is still unsolved. When the remains of *Eoanthropus dawsoni* were discovered in East Sussex in 1912, it was thought the evolutionary link between humans and apes had been found. It wasn't till 1953 that the bones were truly identified as an amalgamation. An orangutan jaw had been patched onto a human skull.

THE PROTOCOLS OF THE ELDERS OF ZION

Designed to promote mass hatred, this dangerous work of fiction – *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* – purports to describe a Jewish plan for world domination through means of manipulating the economy, controlling the media, and fostering religious conflict. Portions of it first appeared in a Russian newspaper in 1903, and it wouldn't be proven a hoax for 18 years. Among those to promote *The Protocols* as truth were the American industrialist Henry Ford and, a while after it was discredited, Hitler.



NAPOLEON'S DEMISE?

A man walks into a Dover pub declaring "Napoleon is dead!" It may sound like the start of a bad joke but, in fact, it's a swindle. News of the Emperor's demise flew through 1814 Britain, as it meant war with France was over. In truth, Napoleon wasn't dead at all. But as the promise of peace grew, the stock market boomed. As a result, three people made a killing on very-recent investments. They were subsequently found guilty of fraud.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What's your favourite historical hoax? Get in touch and tell us the story...

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

The Killing Fields

Tom Symmons explores Cambodia's killing fields under the tyrannical Pol Pot, and the heart-breaking film they inspired

Between 1975 and 1979, the Southeast Asian nation of Cambodia was brutally ruled by the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK), better known as the Khmer Rouge and infamously led by the dictatorial tyrant Pol Pot.

The party's extreme socialist revolutionary policies aimed to destroy the country's history, culture and traditions, and return it to the Middle Ages by forcing the population to work in farm labour camps and establishing a self-sufficient, purely agrarian society. Pol Pot's murderous rule, beginning in April 1975 in what is now referred to as 'Year Zero', exacted a terrible human cost upon an already impoverished nation. Over four years, 25 per cent of the eight-million-strong population were either executed, or died from starvation and disease.

Based on the experiences of one of the survivors, the harrowing Oscar-winning film *The Killing Fields* (1984) is understandably difficult to watch but powerfully tells the story of the bleakest chapter in Cambodia's history.

The film's title refers to the tens of thousands of mass graves discovered after the fall of the Khmer Rouge, each containing countless bodies. The term was coined by Dith Pran, a Cambodian interpreter and photojournalist, as well as survivor of the Khmer Rouge's rule. After he fled Cambodia, he recounted his ordeal in the book, *The Death and Life of Dith Pran*, penned by his friend and fellow journalist Sydney H Schanberg – who had been assigned

to Cambodia by *The New York Times* in the early 1970s. Their book shocked the world, inspired Roland Joffé's drama and uncovered Pol Pot's regime.

SEIZING POWER

In 1968, the CPK launched a national insurgency against the pro-American government. From 1970, the struggle intensified as the Communists were assisted by the People's Army of Vietnam as the war that raged in that country spread across the border. The US, who were supporting South Vietnam against the Communist-backed North Vietnamese, responded by deploying troops. They also unleashed an intense aerial bombing campaign, aimed at destroying North Vietnamese military installations inside Cambodia and stopping the spread of Communism in the region.

This highly controversial, covert military operation resulted in huge casualties and loss of life, mostly civilian, and ultimately proved ineffective. The Communist forces continued to win

FIELDS OF BONES

Since the fall of the Khmer Rouge, ditches filled with human remains have continued to be found. Up to **20,000 mass graves** have been uncovered in Cambodia.

MURDEROUS MANTRA

It is estimated that between **1.5 and 2 million people** died under the Khmer Rouge. Their utter disregard for human life can be seen in their chilling motto: "To keep you is no benefit. To destroy you is no loss."



"Cambodia. To many Westerners it seemed a paradise. Another world, a secret world."

MAIN: Piles of skulls are found in one of the thousands of mass graves – the victims were tied together before being shot

LEFT: The Khmer Rouge collect guns in the streets as they capture Phnom Penh

territories and it is widely argued that the US incursion actually increased support for the Khmer Rouge. In April 1975, the same month that the Vietnamese city of Saigon fell, the Khmer Rouge captured the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh, and seized power.

As the Khmer Rouge encircled the city, foreigners and some well-connected Cambodians were evacuated, including Pran's wife and four children. But despite the mounting danger, Pran insisted on staying behind with Schanberg to continue reporting the news, in the belief this would compel other countries to respond to the unfolding tragedy and come to Cambodia's aid. Previously the pair had endeavoured to reveal the shocking truth behind the sanitised reports of US bombing incursions. Now, they found themselves caught up in a violent and bloody revolution. Their lives were never more at risk, as seen in one dramatic incident when Pran's fast talking and

THE FACTS

Release date: 1984

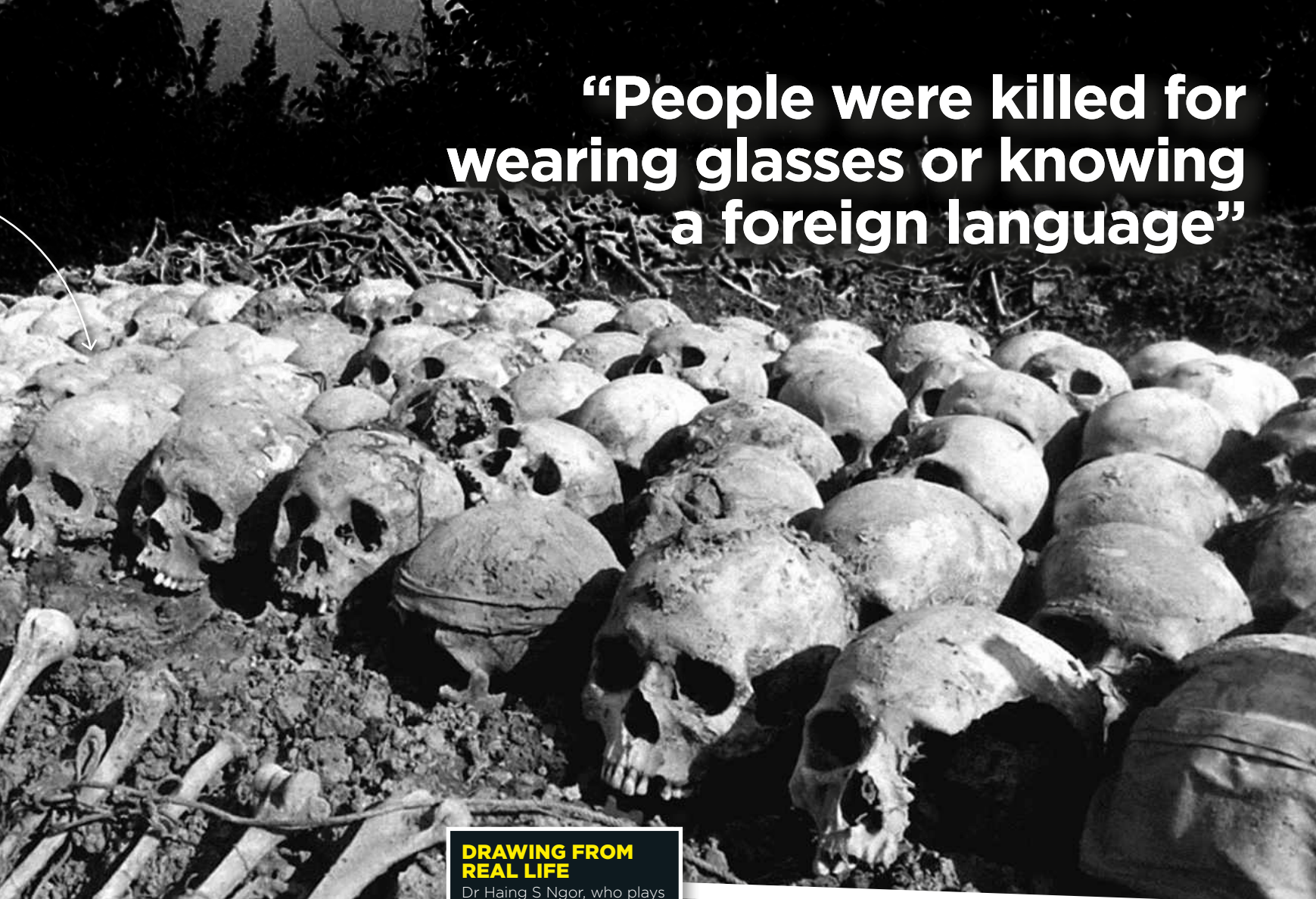
Director:

Roland Joffé

Cast:

Haing S Ngor, Sam Waterston, Craig T Nelson, John Malkovich, Julian Sands, Athol Fugard

“People were killed for wearing glasses or knowing a foreign language”



DRAWING FROM REAL LIFE

Dr Haing S Ngor, who plays Dith Pran, was himself a survivor of the killing fields. His portrayal as Pran was his **first time as an actor** and earned him an Oscar.

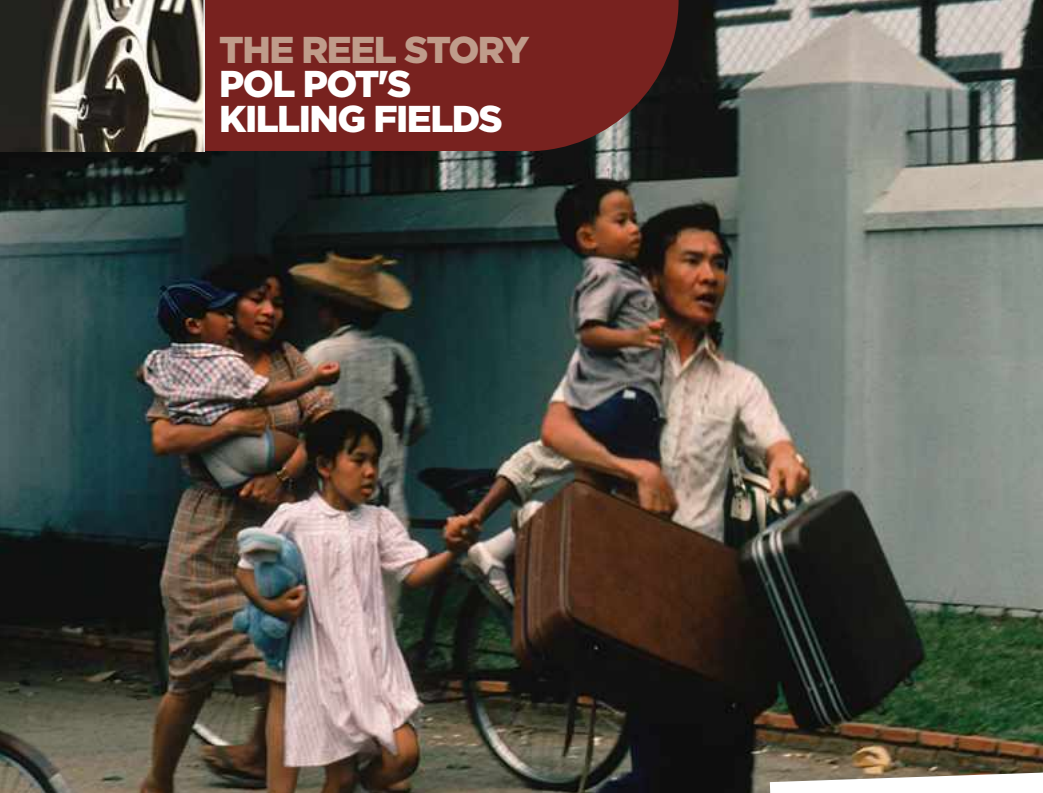


“I’m a reporter too. I know his heart. I love him like my brother, and I’d do anything for him.”

ABOVE: Sam Waterston and Haing S Ngor give powerful performances as Sydney Schanberg and Dith Pran
LEFT: A portrait of Pol Pot has been defaced – behind it are photos of some of the Khmer Rouge executioners



THE REEL STORY POL POT'S KILLING FIELDS



HUNGER PAINS

In the film, Dith Pran is shown as so desperate that he **drinks the blood of a live cow**. This didn't happen, but many Cambodians resorted to drastic measures, including cannibalism.

“They tell us that God is dead. And now the Party will provide everything for us.”

ABOVE: Dith Pran rushes to get his wife and four children out of Cambodia in *The Killing Fields*
RIGHT: In 1986, after his terrible ordeal under the Khmer Rouge's regime, Dith Pran and his wife Meoun Ser Dith take the oath to become citizens of America



persuasive pleas managed to save Schanberg and other western journalists from summary execution by a group of trigger-happy soldiers.

Soon after the Khmer Rouge's takeover, the only safe haven for the remaining foreigners was the French Embassy, before they too were forced to evacuate. All Cambodian nationals taking refuge in the compound were ordered to leave. Fearing Pran would be tortured or killed by the insurgents, Schanberg and others forged a French passport using an old photograph in a last ditch attempt to get their friend out of the country and to safety. But Pran decided against this risky deception and left the Embassy voluntarily while Schanberg returned to America.

ENEMIES OF THE STATE

The Khmer Rouge eliminated Cambodia's market economy, closed down schools and hospitals, outlawed religion, separated children from their parents, and forced the population to work on farms. Phnom Penh and other urban centres became 'ghost cities' emptied of their inhabitants, who were among the most vulnerable to the regime's radical social engineering policies. With little or no agricultural

knowledge, and forced to work from dawn until dusk without food or rest, former city dwellers quickly succumbed to famine and exhaustion. In an attempt to turn Cambodia into a classless and compliant society, the Khmer Rouge also executed groups considered to be enemies of the state, including ethnic minorities as well as teachers, merchants and the country's intellectual elite. Often people were killed simply for wearing glasses or knowing a foreign language.

Survival for Pran depended on hiding his past identity, and his ability to speak French and English. Only talking Khmer, Pran claimed he had been a taxi driver before the insurgency as revealing he was a photojournalist, and knew Americans, would have meant certain death.

There were other dangers facing Pran – he had to survive as a virtual slave on an agricultural commune, enduring long days of back-breaking work on a meagre

ration of a table spoon of rice a day. He found vital nourishment by scavenging for insects and rodents, but others, he claimed, resorted to eating human flesh from exhumed corpses. On another occasion, Pran stole some rice, and was viciously beaten. The threat of violence was an everyday reality for Cambodians under the Khmer Rouge: brutal punishments, torture and executions were carried out by cadres of young, heavily indoctrinated peasants.

Since returning from Cambodia, Schanberg had made great efforts to locate Pran, but the country's isolation from the Western world made this a near-impossible task. According to one source, Pran had been fed to alligators, a



REUNITED
Sydney Schanberg and Dith Pran meet in 1979 after four years



BRAINWASHING

While the Khmer Rouge sent adults to work on farms, they very successfully brainwashed children to **work as agents for the regime** and spy on their parents.

“The wind whispers of fear and hate. The war has killed love... Here, only the silent survive.”

MAIN: Haing S Ngor was a surgeon in Cambodia when the Khmer Rouge seized power and had to withhold his education and profession to survive, as well as the fact that he wore glasses. He wanted to be in *The Killing Fields* to show the world the horrors of Pol Pot

ABOVE: A Khmer Rouge fighter stands guard over forced farm labourers

gruesome fate that had in fact befallen his brother. Schanberg refused to give up hope. In 1976, he won the Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting for his Cambodia coverage, and in an emotional acceptance speech, dedicated the award to his absent friend.

SKULLS AND BONES

In December 1978, the Vietnamese military invaded Cambodia and, within a few weeks, captured Phnom Penh and overthrew the Khmer Rouge. After four years of unimaginable hardship, Pran returned to his home town, Siem Reap. There, he learned that 50 members of his family had been killed, and discovered wells filled with skulls and bones. He described the skeletal remains littering the country in shallow, mass, watery graves as “like soup bones in broth”.

Under the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, Pran was appointed mayor of Siem Reap. But when his American ties were discovered, he was dismissed and,

in October 1979, fled across the border to Thailand. His 60-mile trek was fraught with danger – two of Pran’s companions were killed by a land mine.

Hearing of Pran’s escape, Schanberg flew out to greet his friend. Pran then travelled to America for an emotional reunion with his wife and four children. For the rest of his life, Pran – now a photographer for *The New York Times* – embarked on a self-described “one man crusade” of regularly speaking out about the Cambodian genocide.

The Killing Fields represents an important part of his project. It may rearrange events and compress time but it remains a brave, intelligent, authentic and powerful representation of one of the darkest events in human history.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Can a film still be considered entertaining if it is about something so horrific as the killing fields?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

Ones to watch: Tyrants and regimes

The Last King Of Scotland (2007)

A young Scottish doctor is confronted with the shocking inhumanity of dictator Idi Amin’s rule in Uganda after becoming his personal physician.

No (2012)

This satirical and moving film recalls the national referendum that led to the downfall of Chile’s hated military dictator General Pinochet.

The Act of Killing (2012)

A surreal and utterly



Forest Whitaker and James McAvoy star in *The Last King of Scotland*

compelling documentary about the death squads during Indonesia’s political repressions of the 1960s.



A journey through Time and Space

Astronomy aims to understand our infinite and ever-expanding Universe. The first natural science has come a long way so far...

ASTRONOMY IN ANTIQUITY



c2550 BC
The pyramids may have been built to align with the stars

Humans have always been staring up and trying to make sense of the wonders of the night sky, so it is little surprise that astronomy is the oldest of the natural sciences. But for the first stargazers, astronomy was so much more than unravelling the secrets of the Universe; it was to learn the very language of the gods. Celestial objects represented many cultures' deities and, it was believed, held powers to foresee future events.

Evidence of the first astronomers can still be seen today - from prehistoric monuments such as Stonehenge and the 10,000-year-old Warren Field (the 'world's oldest calendar') to the Great Pyramids of Giza, which have been argued to align with the Orion constellation. Written records from antiquity are rare but there are star catalogues surviving that go as far back as the fourth century BC (compiled by two Chinese astronomers, Shi Shen and Gan De). Astronomy, however, has roots across the globe. As the Babylonians' crucial initial developments inspired the Ancient Greeks and Egyptians, the Chinese, Indians and Maya were making their own observations of the stars and planets.

AD 928

The earliest surviving astrolabe - an advanced and ornately designed instrument used to make sophisticated astronomical measurements - is made.

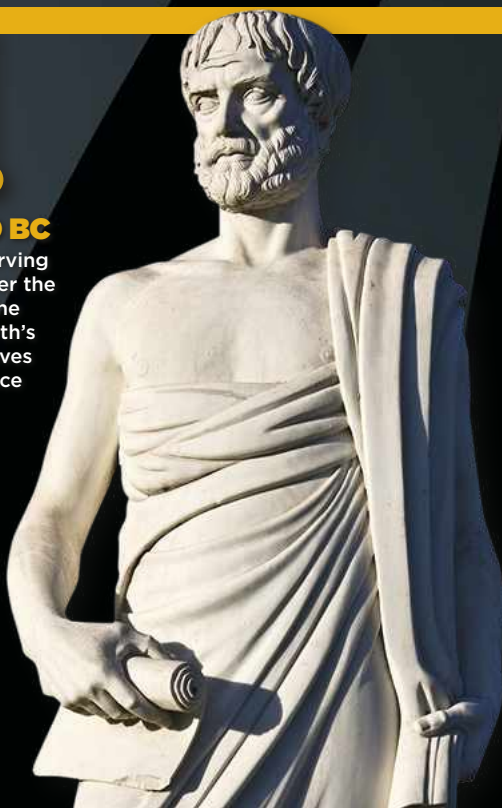
c150 AD

Ptolemy, a respected writer and mathematician in Alexandria, publishes his 13-book magnum opus *Almagest* - an astronomical manual stating that the Earth is fixed in space and everything revolves around it. *Almagest* will remain the foremost guide for European and Islamic astronomers until the 17th century.

TIMELINE

c350 BC

► By observing ships sailing over the horizon and the shape of the Earth's shadow as it moves across the surface of the Moon, the Greek philosopher Aristotle hypothesizes that the Earth must be round, and not flat as is generally accepted.



300-200 BC

Over a millennium before Copernicus introduces his revolutionary model of the Universe, the Greek astronomer Aristarchus of Samos proposes that the Earth revolves on its axis around the Sun. His findings - which have been entirely lost - are rejected by many as heretical or inaccurate.

46 BC

▼ In order to reform the Roman calendar, Julius Caesar establishes a new dating system. The Julian calendar, based on the latest astronomical research by Greek stargazer Sosigenes, divides the year into 12 months and a total of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.



AD 499

At the age of 23, the Indian mathematician and astronomer Aryabhata puts forward several ideas - among them that the planets move in elliptical orbits, not circular, and that the planets do not generate their own light but reflect the Sun's. His findings are collated in his *Aryabhatiya*, which is written in verse couplets.

AD 964
The Andromeda galaxy
is first observed



AD 964

▲ Astronomy in medieval Europe may have stalled, but the science is developing at an impressive rate in the Islamic world. The Persian astronomer Abd al-Rahman al-Sufi makes the first observation of a galaxy outside of the Milky Way – the Andromeda Galaxy – describing it as a “small cloud”.

1259

Nasir al-Din al-Tusi, one of the most eminent astronomers of his time, convinces Hulagu Khan (grandson of Genghis) to build a state-of-the-art observatory, from which he produces incredibly accurate and detailed studies of the stars and planets. It is thought that his work goes on to inspire Copernicus.



THE NOT SO DARK AGES

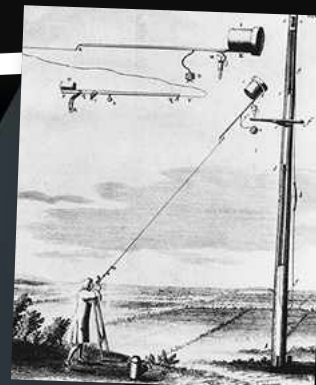
The secret to the success of Arabic and Indian astronomy in the wake of the Ancient Greeks, while Europe seemed to fester in the Dark Ages, was down to the dissemination of the written word. The ideas had been passed on to Europe – Ptolemy’s geocentric model with Earth in the middle was the established law for almost 2,000 years – but the most important astronomical manuals, star charts and research, written by the likes of Ptolemy and Aristotle, were hard to come by in the West.

The same writings, however, had been translated as they travelled through Persia and India, beckoning a golden age of astronomy as the two regions influenced and inspired each other. The tools of astronomy developed too, particularly with the evolution of the astrolabe, used to calculate the positions of celestial objects, and the building of the first research observatories.

But the Dark Ages didn’t last forever, and European astronomers were eager to catch up.

11TH CENTURY
The astrolabe was a forerunner of the sextant

1655
The discovery of
Titan, a moon
orbiting Saturn



1655

▲ As well as inventing the pendulum clock, Dutch noble Christiaan Huygens discovers Titan, a satellite orbiting Saturn, using a high-powered telescope of his own design. He also makes the ground-breaking announcement that Saturn is surrounded by a “thin, flat ring, nowhere touching, and inclined to the ecliptic”.

1054

A supernova (an exploding star) is recorded on 4 July 1054 by Chinese astronomers. The event lasts two years and is seen across the world. Native American rock carvings have been found clearly depicting the bright star.



1543

▲ Shortly before his death, Polish scientist Nicolaus Copernicus publishes his seminal work, *De Revolutionibus*, outlining his heliocentric model of the solar system – which put the Sun at the centre. Copernicus’s book is a catalyst for the Scientific Revolution, but is condemned by religious bodies.

1601

The last of the naked-eye astronomers – before telescopes became a standard tool – Danish noble Tycho Brahe dies. Brahe, who wore a metal nose after he lost his in a duel, leaves behind him highly accurate catalogues of the solar system and 777 stars.

1609

Expanding on the work carried out by Brahe, Johannes Kepler, the German adviser to Holy Roman Emperor Rudolph II, publishes two of his pioneering three laws of planetary motion in *Astronomia Nova*. It will take another ten years for him to announce his third law.

1632

The ‘father of observational astronomy’ Galileo is arrested for heresy for his support for Copernicus’s model. Galileo, who had made monumental developments in a number of sciences (among them the discovery of four of Jupiter’s moons) is forced to recant his beliefs and spent the rest of his life under house arrest.





TIMELINE THE STORY OF ASTRONOMY



1609
Galileo demonstrates
his telescope to the
Doge of Venice

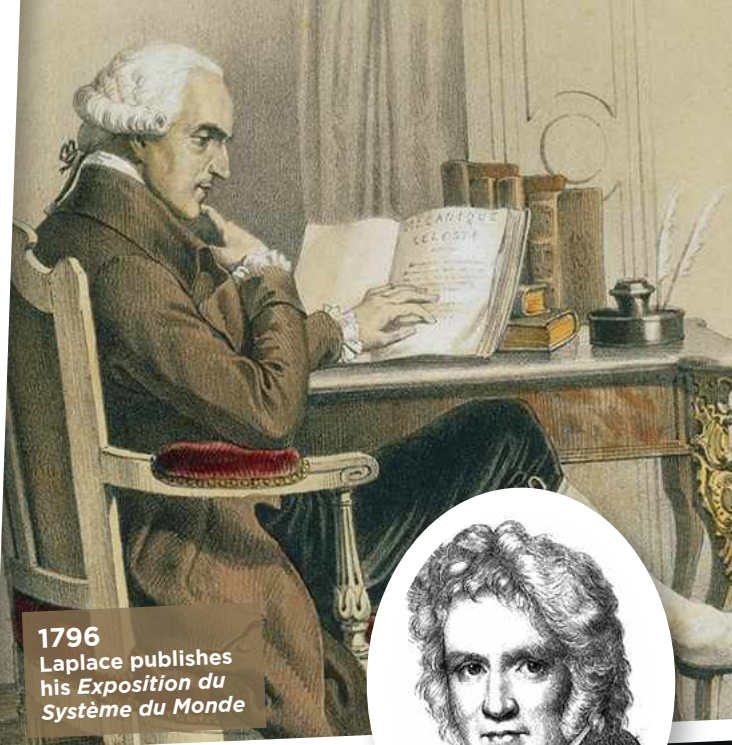
KNOWING THE HEAVENS

As understanding of the Universe increased, astronomers in Europe faced the opposition and wrath of the Church. Copernicus knew the risks when he wrote *De Revolutionibus*. Stating that the Earth wasn't the centre of the Universe was a direct contrast with Christian theology of the time. So aware was he of the controversy he courted that he dedicated his work to Pope Paul III.

Another great astronomer to face this religious wrath was Galileo. He was arrested and brought before the Roman Inquisition in 1632 due to his belief in the heliocentric model of the solar system. When he discovered the four moons orbiting Jupiter, he had argued that this proved the Earth couldn't be the centre of the Universe. He was found guilty of being "vehemently suspect of heresy" and forced to recant, or face death.

1610
Galileo records the orbits of
four of Jupiter's moons, today
called the Galilean moons

MOEDICEORVM PLANETARVM	
ad Iovem, et ad Iovem, Constitutiones, secundum Observationes Martini et Aprilis 1610, a GALILEO G. L. inventum	
Martij	Die 1. H. 3. 4. 5. 6.
Apr.	Die 2. H. 3. 4. 5. 6.
Die 3. H. 3.	
Die 4. H. 3.	
Die 5. H. 3.	
Die 6. H. 3.	
Die 7. H. 3.	
Die 8. H. 3.	
Die 9. H. 3.	
Die 10. H. 3.	
Die 11. H. 3.	
Die 12. H. 3.	
H. 3.	
H. 4.	
H. 5.	



1796
Laplace publishes
his *Exposition du
Système du Monde*

1796

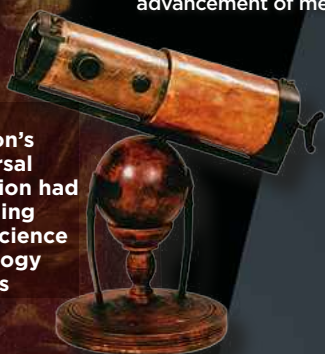
▲ In his 1796 book, Frenchman Pierre-Simon Laplace propounds his theory of the origin of the solar system. Whereas Newton had maintained the belief that certain aspects of astronomy could only be explained by the presence of God, Laplace attempts to explain the solar system's movements mathematically.

1838

▲ Meticulous in his observations, German Friedrich Bessel becomes the first person to measure the distance from the Earth to a star other than the Sun – and he isn't far wrong. He calculates that 61 Cygni is a little over ten light years away – today's measurement is about 11.4 light years.



1687
Isaac Newton's
three universal
laws of motion had
a wide-ranging
impact on science
and technology
for centuries



1687

◀ English physicist and mathematician Isaac Newton announces his own laws of motion and law of universal gravitation, building on Kepler's findings. The motions of the planets can be explained for the first time, as well as the forces between celestial bodies. Newton's laws have a remarkable impact on the advancement of mechanics.

1705

Newton's friend and colleague Edmund Halley calculates that comets recorded every 76 years may be one comet making an orbit. Halley predicts the comet will be seen again in 1758. Although he doesn't live to see it, when the comet is seen, it is named in Halley's honour.

1781

▼ The first planet to be discovered since ancient times is located by German-born William Herschel. The new planet, which he describes as a "curious either nebulous star or comet", is named Uranus, although he wants to call it Georgium Sidus after King George III. His sister, Caroline, is also a respected stargazer for her discoveries of several comets.



1820

The Astronomical Society, based in London, is founded. It is originally intended to be for amateurs, or 'gentleman astronomers', before it is granted a Royal Charter by William IV in 1831.

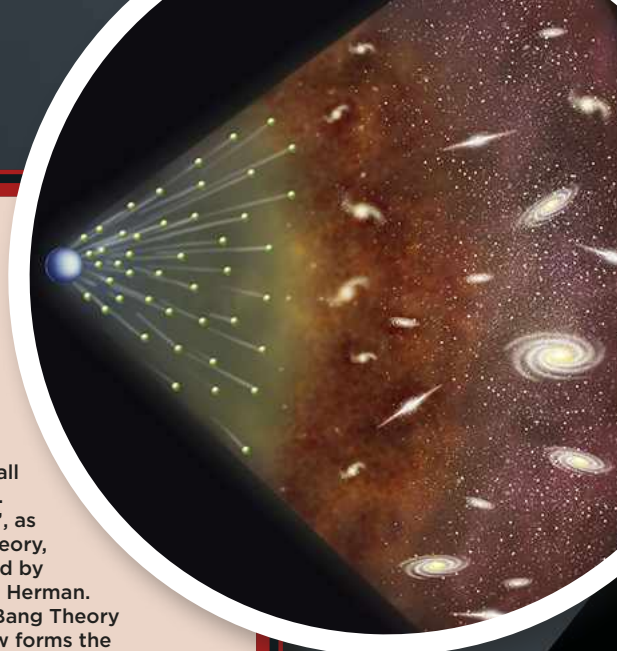
BANG GOES THE UNIVERSE

1846

Using only maths, French mathematician Urbain Le Verrier predicts the position of an undiscovered planet in the solar system. He sends the coordinates to a German astronomer, Johann Gottfried Galle, who discovers Neptune on the first night of looking within one degree of Le Verrier's guess.

The term 'Big Bang' was coined by the English astronomer Fred Hoyle on a BBC radio broadcast in 1949. He wasn't advocating his own theory, however, as he believed in a different explanation for the birth of the Universe, known as 'steady state'.

The 'big bang idea' Hoyle attempted to undermine had been formed by a Belgian physicist – and Catholic priest – named Georges Lemaître. In 1931, he argued that if the Universe is expanding as revealed by Edwin Hubble, then all matter and mass of the Universe came from a single point. The Universe was, therefore, created by a "primeval atom", as he called it, which caused a cataclysmic explosion. This theory, first known as the 'Cosmic Egg', was modified and tweaked by fellow scientists George Gamow, Ralph Alpher and Robert Herman. Backed up by increasing observational evidence, the Big Bang Theory overtook Hoyle's steady state model in popularity and now forms the fundamental model of the birth of the Universe.



1931
Georges Lemaître proposes the Big Bang Theory

1905

Albert Einstein, the renowned German-born theoretical physicist, publishes his ground-breaking Special Theory of Relativity. It remains the basis for all theories concerning how space and time relate to each other. Just over ten years later, he furthers his research with his thesis on the Theory of General Relativity.

1922

After decades of cataloguing celestial bodies, American Annie Jump Cannon's system of classifying stars and celestial bodies by their temperatures is adopted by the International Astronomical Union. Her work is published over nine volumes of the *Henry Draper Catalogue* and is still used today.



1929

▲ Considered one of the most important astronomers of the 20th century, Edwin Hubble hypothesises that the Universe is expanding. This paves the way for the Big Bang Theory.

1967

While just a student, British astronomer Jocelyn Bell Burnell detects the first pulsar – a neutron star that emits radiation. While her supervisor, Anthony Hewish, wins the Nobel Prize for the discovery, Burnell was excluded.

A CLOSER LOOK

Astronomy could only go so far while its advocates relied on the naked eye to make observations, making the telescope the most important invention for the science. Galileo is famous for developing his own 20x telescope, which he used to discover four moons of Jupiter, but it was a spectacle maker from Germany, Hans Lippershey, who was credited as the inventor, who applied for a patent in 1608.

Telescopes have grown both in size and ambition over the years. The Hubble Space Telescope is in permanent orbit around the Earth and a telescope currently under construction, the matter-of-factly named European Extremely Large Telescope will have a 39-metre mirror when completed.

A replica of one of Galileo's early telescopes

1925

▼ In her PhD thesis, American astrophysicist Cecilia Payne explains how stars are predominantly composed of hydrogen and helium. This builds on Norman Lockyer's work in the 19th century – he discovered a new element, helium, being emitted by the Sun.



1990

▲ The Hubble Space Telescope is launched. As it is above the Earth's atmosphere, it has a much clearer view of space than can be achieved on the ground, allowing astronomers to see further than any of their predecessors. Some of the most extraordinary images of distant space have been captured by the telescope, which is still operating today.





Remember the **Alamo!**

The doomed defence of the **Alamo** has come to symbolise courage and sacrifice for the cause of liberty and freedom, a heroic struggle against impossible odds. **Julian Humphrys** looks at how and why it happened

On 24 February 1836, a young Texan soldier called William B Travis penned one of the most famous letters in American history. It was addressed to “the people of Texas and all Americans in the world”, and in it Travis called for help against the Mexicans that were besieging him and his men at the Alamo – a fort in the Texan town of San Antonio de Bexar. He concluded, “If this call is neglected I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier... Victory or Death.” Within



LAST TO SUCCUMB

The chapel was the final building to be captured by the Mexicans. Its **famous stepped gable** – shown here as in many other depictions of the battle – didn't actually exist in April 1836, but was added in 1850.

HONOUR THE FALLEN

The battle for the Alamo became the stuff of legend and the memory of it is very much alive in modern America. Re-enactments take place every year

two weeks, Travis and most of his comrades would be dead.

In late 1835, the American settlers who made up most of the population of Mexican-ruled Texas had risen up in a bid for independence. Helped by Hispanic Tejanos and volunteers from the United States, the rebels drove the Mexican government's forces south of the Río Grande and out of Texas. Most of the insurgents then promptly went home, but small garrisons remained in a number of towns. San Antonio de Bexar – where the Texans occupied the Alamo, a former Spanish mission that had originally been fortified

by the Mexicans – was one such stronghold. San Antonio de Bexar sat astride an important road into Texas, and the idea was that the Alamo would alert the Texans of any enemy advance. In mid-February 1836, Travis, a young regular soldier, was sent to take command there.

EARLY SETBACKS

A three-acre complex of single-storey adobe buildings grouped around a central plaza, the Alamo was no fortress. The wall around it was incomplete, log palisades filled the gaps and there were no loopholes from which to fire.

What's more, its perimeter was so large that Travis would struggle to man the defences – at the time of the final Mexican attack he had just 180–250 men.

But Travis had another problem, too. The independent-minded volunteers who made up the majority didn't want to serve under him. Instead, they elected the hard-drinking pioneer and knife-fighter James 'Jim' Bowie (see 'Texan Players', page 78) as their leader. In the end, a compromise was reached. The two men operated as joint commanders. Matters were eventually resolved when Bowie fell ill, leaving Travis in sole command. >

BATTLE CONTEXT

Who

Mexico: c2,200 men led by General Antonio López de Santa Anna

Republic of Texas: 185–250 men led by Colonel William B Travis

When

23 February – 6 March 1836

Where

San Antonio de Bexar (now just San Antonio), Texas

Why

Part of Mexico's attempt to subdue the Texan Revolution

Outcome

Mexican victory

Losses

Around 600 Mexicans were killed or wounded. Few defenders survived

BATTLEFIELD THE ALAMO, 1836

The Mexican President, General Antonio Santa Anna, was determined to re-conquer Texas and took personal command of his country's army. On 23 February, its advance guard – 1,400 men in all – marched into San Antonio de Bexar. This came as a nasty surprise to Travis and Bowie. They hadn't expected the Mexicans to move for at least a month, and had done little to lay in food supplies and ammunition. Nevertheless, Santa Anna's demand for an unconditional surrender was answered with a defiant cannon-shot from the Alamo walls.

The furious Mexican commander ordered that no quarter be given to the defenders and a 13-day siege began. The first 12 days saw comparatively little fighting. The Mexicans worked their way through San Antonio, taking care to stay out of the sights of the marksmen in the Alamo, including the legendary Davy Crockett (see 'Texan Players', below). The heaviest fighting took place when a few of Santa Anna's men tried to use some abandoned huts near the Alamo for shelter. Supported by covering fire from Crockett and his sharp-shooting comrades, a

group of Texans rushed out, drove the Mexicans off and burned the huts to the ground.

TO THE LETTER

As the Mexicans closed in around him, Travis sent out a series of couriers who slipped through the lines carrying his desperate pleas for help. But the disorganised provisional Texan government was unable to assemble a relief army. The biggest group of reinforcements came in the form of just 32 riders from the nearby town of Gonzales, who broke into the compound on 1 March. Meanwhile, Santa Anna's army was growing larger by the day.

The Mexicans set up their artillery opposite the south and east walls of the Alamo and began a relentless bombardment. Eventually, the Texans would have been forced to surrender, either after the Alamo's walls collapsed or when they ran out of supplies. But Santa Anna had no wish to be held up any longer by what he later described as an "insignificant little place" and saw little prestige



WILLIAM B TRAVIS
Born in South Carolina, this lawyer and publisher moved to Texas in a bid to clear his debts. Just 26 years old, he first commanded the Texan regulars at the Alamo and then the entire garrison when Bowie fell ill.



JAMES BOWIE
A Kentucky-born pioneer, smuggler, slave trader, drinker and land speculator. After the 40-year-old was elected leader by the troop at the Alamo, he shared command until struck down by pneumonia or TB.



DAVY CROCKETT
A 49-year-old legendary frontiersman, celebrity and a former Tennessee member of the US House of Representatives. He moved to Texas after his defeat in the 1835 election. No one knows for sure how he died at the Alamo.

TEXAN PLAYERS

The defenders of the Alamo included some of the best-known names in American history

WELL EQUIPPED

The defenders of the Alamo weren't all the buckskin-clad frontiersmen of popular imagination. They were of American or Hispanic origin, and included all sorts from lawyers to farmers. Most wore their own clothes and wielded a variety of weapons. Santa Anna's blue-coated Mexican conscripts would not have looked out of place in the Napoleonic wars (see right). They employed the same drills and carried the same weapons as were used 20 years earlier in Europe.

BOWIE KNIFE

The fearsome Bowie knife will always be associated with Alamo defender and famous knife-fighter Jim Bowie, but the original may have been designed by his equally belligerent brother Rezin. In the days before the invention of the rapid-fire revolver, it was an ideal weapon for close-quarter combat.

LONG RIFLE

A long-barrelled weapon originally used for hunting. It fired a small-calibre bullet and greatly outanged the Brown Bess musket. Mexican soldiers also used the old Napoleonic Baker rifle.

THE 13TH DAY

The 18th-century mission had been fortified by the Mexicans before it was captured by the Texans. But it wasn't suited for defence, and Travis had far too few men to cover its extensive perimeter. When the Mexicans stormed the compound from all directions on the 13th day of battle, the outcome was all-too predictable.

LONG BARRACK

Vicious hand-to-hand fighting takes place here.

UP AND OVER

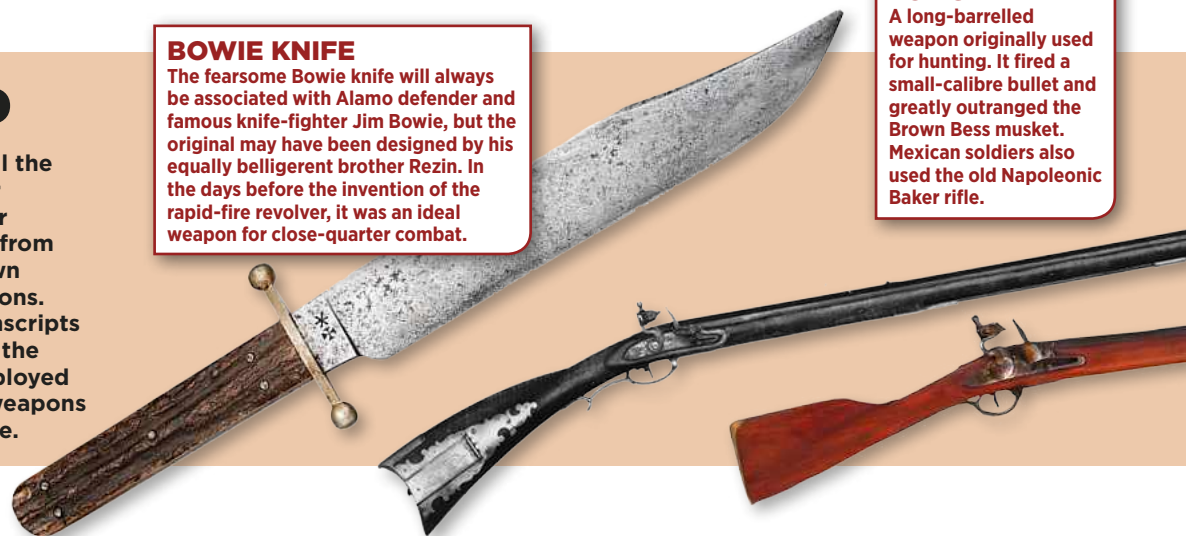
The Mexican troops succeed in scaling the north wall and pour into the compound in vast numbers.

NORTH WALL

Travis is killed on the north wall in the early stages of the attack.

DEADLY VOLLEY

A Texan cannon blasts the attackers with scraps of iron, horseshoes and nails.



SITE OF REFUGE

The last building to fall into enemy hands, the Alamo's chapel is where the women and children shelter from the conflict.

PALISADE

A wooden palisade plugs the gap in the perimeter wall.

FIGHTING RETREAT

Some defenders fall back from the walls to fight on from the buildings in the compound.

MAIN GATE

Jim Bowie is probably killed in his sickbed in the room to the left.

THE BIG GUN

When the Texans turn this 18-pound cannon around to fire into the yard, the Mexicans climb up and capture it.

"The defenders were under no illusions about their fate"

GARY ZABOLY

SOCKET BAYONET

This was attached around the barrel of a musket, and kept the bayonet well away from the blast when the gun was fired. It was a close-quarter weapon used to devastating effect by the Mexicans once inside the Alamo.

BROWN BESS

The India Pattern Brown Bess was an English musket that had been bought in large numbers by Mexico in the 1820s. It was standard issue to Mexican soldiers, and some Texans used them as well. Less accurate than a rifle, it was nevertheless extremely reliable at close range.

THE NAPOLEON OF THE WEST?

Antonio López de Santa Anna, the Mexican commander at the Alamo, never lacked self-confidence – he dubbed himself the 'Napoleon of the West'.

Born in Veracruz in 1794, he joined the Spanish army and fought against Mexican rebels. But, in 1821, he changed sides and helped the revolt gain independence. In 1833, he was elected President of Mexico, the first of a number of spells as leader. But his autocratic rule was unpopular and was a major cause of the Texan Revolution. His attempt to suppress the rebellion ended in defeat and disgrace. He redeemed his reputation fighting the French in 1838, when he lost a leg in battle. He was defeated in the US-Mexican War of 1846-8 and spent the remaining years of his life in and out of exile. He died in 1876.

CONFIDENT MAN
Santa Anna certainly had self belief



BATTLEFIELD THE ALAMO, 1836

in a bloodless victory. On 5 March, he ordered his commanders to prepare to storm the Alamo.

The defenders were under no illusions about the fate that awaited them when the Alamo fell. Reportedly, Travis drew a line in the sand, and asked those who would fight to the death alongside him to cross it. As much as this is a great story, it's unknown if there is any truth in it – the evidence is sketchy to say the least. However, it is true that no one was forced to stay. It seems only one man, a French soldier of fortune, took the chance to leave.

The Mexicans made their assault before dawn on 6 March. Equipped with scaling ladders, columns of troops advanced on the Alamo from all directions. Caught by surprise, the defenders rushed to the walls and opened fire into the darkness with their rifles and muskets. Others hurriedly turned their cannon into deadly shotguns by loading them with bits of iron, horseshoes and nails, and blasted their attackers.

A first Mexican assault may have been beaten back, as well as a second, but because the walls lacked loopholes or firing ports, the defenders had to expose themselves in order to fire at their enemies. Travis was one of the first defenders to die, shot down as he stood on the north wall firing a shotgun into the packed ranks of Mexicans below him. On their

third attempt, the Mexicans scaled the north wall. Overwhelming the outnumbered defenders, they broke into the compound. The defenders on the south wall frantically swung round a cannon to fire at them, but the Mexicans stormed that wall as well and captured the gun.

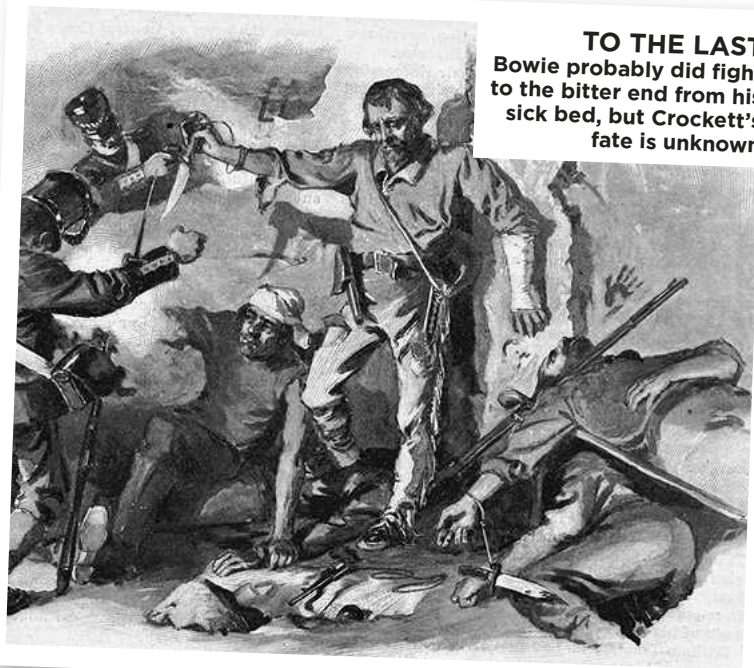
As Mexicans flooded into the former missionary, some Texans attempted to flee, only to be cut down without mercy by Santa Anna's cavalry who were waiting outside. Others

took refuge in the compound buildings, fighting on from there, but the Mexicans brought up cannons and blasted open the doors, enabling their infantry to rush in. Vicious room-to-room fighting went on for an hour, until all the defenders there were dead. Among them was Bowie, fighting to the last from his sick bed.

The final building to fall was the chapel. The Texan families sheltering there were spared, but all the soldiers were killed – with the exception of one defender who managed to persuade the attackers he was a Mexican prisoner-of-war. Travis's slave, Joe, was also spared.

BODY COUNT

Crockett's death is shrouded in mystery. Some say his body was found surrounded by Mexican corpses, all felled by his hand. Another account suggests he was one of a small group of survivors



TO THE LAST
Bowie probably did fight to the bitter end from his sick bed, but Crockett's fate is unknown

“Vicious room-to-room fighting went on until all the defenders there were dead”

who were executed after the battle on Santa Anna's orders.

The Mexicans had paid a high price for their victory – as many as 600 had been killed or wounded – but the gallant defending garrison had been completely wiped out. Santa Anna sent two of the survivors, Susanna Dickinson and her baby Angelina, to General Houston's camp with a warning

that a similar fate awaited the rest of the rebels unless they laid down their arms, but his plan backfired. The Alamo proved a turning point in the war, but not in the way Santa Anna had anticipated. The massacre may have caused terror among the Texans, but it also strengthened their determination to fight and helped swell the ranks of their little army. Six weeks later, when the Texans charged to victory at San Jacinto they did so to cries of “Remember the Alamo!”

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

The Texan Revolution was about to boil over...

Just two weeks after the Alamo, the Texans suffered a second, devastating blow. Over 350 of their men were captured in battle, and executed on Santa Anna's orders at the settlement of Goliad. In what became known as ‘the Runaway Scrape’, many Texans fled their homes and made for the safety of the American border.

Assuming he'd beaten the rebels, Santa Anna made the mistake of dividing his army

and, on 21 April, General Sam Houston's Texan army surprised him at the San Jacinto River. The vengeful Texans charged into battle yelling “Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!” Half of the Mexicans were killed. The rest were captured, including Santa Anna himself. He was forced to sign the *Treaties of Velasco*, two papers which recognised Texan independence and ordered all Mexican forces out of Texas.



SAN JACINTO REVENGE
The Texans were keen to avenge their comrades

Subsequent Mexican attempts to recapture their old territory came to nothing. Texas was an independent republic for nearly a decade until it became America's 28th state in December 1845.

GET HOOKED!

Find out more about the battle and those involved

ON SCREEN

At least 11 films have been made about the battle for the Alamo, the first in 1911. John Wayne's *The Alamo* (1960) plays fast and loose with historical accuracy, but is nevertheless a classic that has greatly influenced popular perceptions of the battle.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

If more Texans had rallied to Travis's aid, would the defenders have stood a chance?

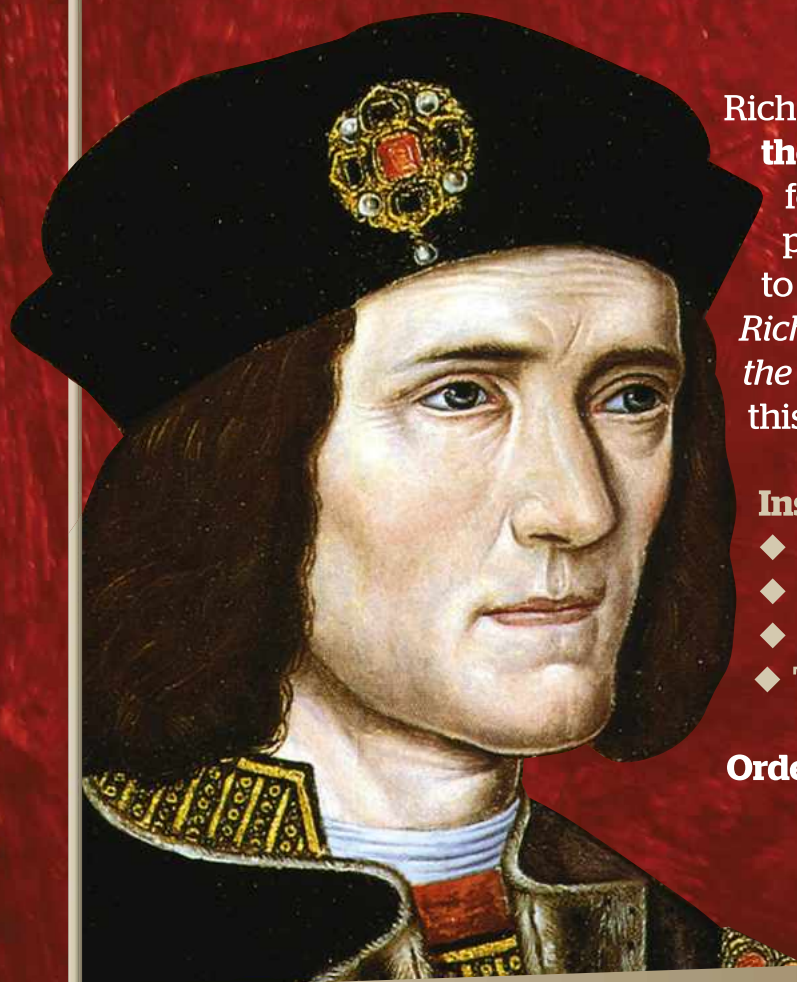
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FROM THE MAKERS OF  **HiSTORY**
MAGAZINE

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ILLUMINATING AFRICA

Dr Livingstone may have set out to convert Africans to Christianity but, as **Pat Kinsella** argues, his greatest achievement was to put the continent in the limelight

A black and white illustration depicting a man being carried on a makeshift stretcher through a dense jungle. The stretcher is made of two long poles, one held by a person in the foreground and another by a person behind them. The man being carried is lying on the poles, his head resting on the one in the foreground. The background is filled with dense, tangled branches and foliage, suggesting a deep jungle environment. The overall tone is somber and dramatic.

**“I am prepared to go
anywhere, provided
it be forward.”**

Dr David Livingstone

LIFE ON THE LINE
Seriously ill, the Scottish
missionary and explorer is
carried on a makeshift stretcher
through the African jungle



GREAT ADVENTURES DR LIVINGSTONE

There is no name more synonymous with African exploration than that of David Livingstone. Yet the wandering Scot was as much missionary and abolitionist as adventurer.

And, in fact, he's best known for the moment a journalist discovered him, lost and wretched on the banks of Lake Tanganyika, and uttered the words: "Dr Livingstone, I presume?"

Livingstone spent 28 of his 60 years travelling through Africa, primarily exploring the great rivers and lakes, but ever in gentle evangelical promotion of his lifelong motto: "Christianity, Commerce and Civilization". These three pillars, he fervently believed, offered a path via which mankind could end the horror of slavery.

From a humble background, Livingstone went on to receive the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London and a fellowship to the Royal Society for his discoveries – which included Victoria Falls. But perhaps his greatest achievement was the illumination of the 'Dark Continent' as a place populated by fellow humans – a message his writings delivered to spellbound audiences in the Western world, whose governments and merchants had been dealing in African bondage for centuries.

Hailed a hero during his lifetime, and later a martyr to his cause, he wasn't without his critics. He was accused of incompetence by some who travelled with him, including fellow Scottish explorer Dr John Kirk who, in 1862, wrote: "I can come to no other conclusion than that Dr Livingstone is out of his mind and a most unsafe leader."

So, where did this complex character actually go? And why does his name remain so familiar to us today, 140 years after his lonely death in the arms of the continent he helped light up?

FIGHTING LIONS AND FLYING WITH ANGELS

Raised a strict Presbyterian, Livingstone's reserves of stamina and determination were immense from childhood. Between the ages of ten and 23, he attended night school to get an education after working 14-hour days in a cotton mill. Simultaneously, he learned Latin from a Catholic friend, which enabled him to enter medical school.

Inspired by the Scottish missionary Robert Moffat, as a young adult he joined the London Missionary Society and sailed for southern Africa, reaching Cape Town in March 1841. Livingstone visited Moffat's station, Kuruman, and then continued north to Mabotsa. Here, coming to the aid of villagers whose livestock was under attack, he shot a lion at point blank range. Before dying, the blooded beast pounced, seized Livingstone in its mouth and shook him "as a terrier dog does a rat", resulting in an injured shoulder that would cause lifelong pain.

After marrying Moffat's daughter, Mary, in 1845, Livingstone made two pioneering trips across the Kalahari Desert, in 1849 and 1851.

THE MAIN PLAYERS



DR DAVID LIVINGSTONE

One of seven children, he defied his poor background to study medicine and divinity and become a Victorian icon.



MARY LIVINGSTONE

Daughter of Robert Moffat, who inspired Livingstone to become a missionary. Died on the banks of the Zambezi in 1862.



HENRY MORTON STANLEY

Fought on both sides in the American Civil War before becoming a journalist. He was sent to find Livingstone by the *New York Herald*.

JACOB WAINWRIGHT

Livingstone's principal servant, he was a freed African slave who had subsequently been educated by missionaries in India.

JAMES CHUMA

Originally from the Yao tribe of east Africa, Chuma was a slave, freed in his youth. He travelled with the doctor for many years.

ABDULLAH SUSI

A Muslim servant from Mozambique. He helped to transport Livingstone's body, and later served with Stanley.

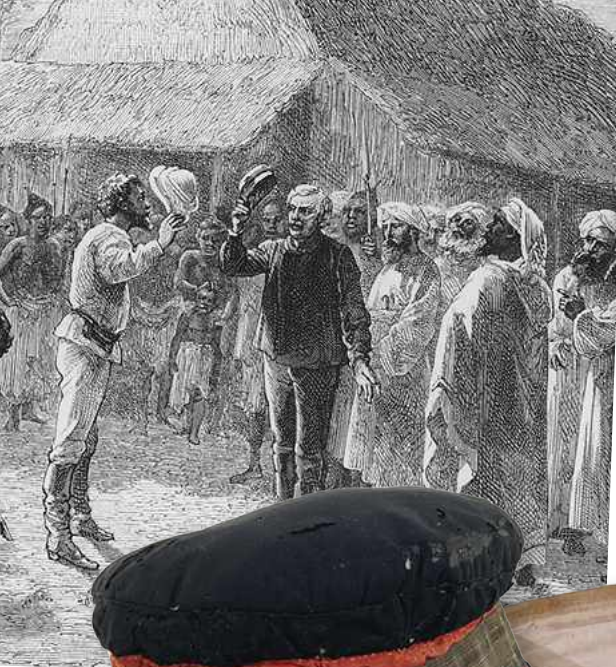
LIFE OF ADVENTURE

BELOW: In 1874, two of the doctor's children, plus Susi and Chuma meet Horace Waller (seated on the ground), publisher of Livingstone's journals
RIGHT: "Dr Livingstone, I presume?"
Stanley finds the explorer in Ujiji
MAIN: Victoria Falls, as painted by Thomas Baines, who trekked the Zambezi with Livingstone



"Scenes so lovely must have been
**gazed upon
by angels in
their flight.**"

Dr David Livingstone



NO STRANGER TO DANGER

ABOVE: Livingstone survives a dramatic encounter with a hungry lion, but ends up with a permanent arm injury

LEFT: The cap that Dr Livingstone was wearing when Stanley found him, in desperate need of medical attention, and the missionary's collar and pen

On the second, with his friend William Cotton Oswell, the pair became the first Europeans to sight the upper Zambezi River.

Livingstone wasn't the only European exploring sub-Saharan Africa during this period, but travelling on foot, with just a small party and a rifle for protection, he trod unusually lightly through a landscape where gangs of big game hunters and slave raiders stomped. Though convinced that his calling was to convert Africans to Christianity, Livingstone took an empathetic approach when negotiating with local chiefs through whose tribal territories he passed, and earned respect and assistance from many.

In 1852, Livingstone began a four-year expedition across thousands of miles of unexplored southern African terrain. Accompanied by 27 men provided by Chief Sekeletu, the Makololo King of Barotseland in western Zambia, he walked from Kolobeng (now in Botswana) to the west coast, reaching the Atlantic at Luanda, in present-day Angola on 31 May 1854.

Here, Livingstone had to be nursed back to health by the British consul. But he refused the offer of passage home. He chose to travel east again four months later and, on 16 November 1855, he discovered a mighty waterfall known to locals as *Mosi-oa-Tunya* – 'the smoke that thunders'. Livingstone gave it a more prosaic name, Victoria Falls, but made up for that in his 1857 book *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa*, by gushing: "Scenes so lovely must have been gazed upon by angels in their flight."

The party reached the Indian Ocean at Quelimane, in modern-day Mozambique, on 20 May 1856. Travelling light, without relying

2

The number of the Livingstones' babies who were born while on treks in the Kalahari. They had six children in total





on disease-prone pack animals and by engaging with tribes as he went, Livingstone had succeeded where larger expeditions had failed – becoming the first known person to traverse the continent of Africa, west to east.

THE ZAMBEZI

His book's success established the pious explorer as an unlikely adventure hero in Victorian Britain, and Livingstone secured government funding to pursue his idea that the Zambezi River could become a navigable route from East Africa to the heart of the continent.

He departed on the Zambezi Expedition in March 1858, accompanied by his brother, Charles, and a team of scientists including John Kirk. The ill-fated venture would last six years, seriously dent Livingstone's reputation as a leader and claim the life of his wife, who contracted malaria when she briefly joined him in 1862.

Ostensibly, the project ended in failure. The Zambezi proved impassable beyond the Kebrabassa rapids (where Lake Cahora Bassa now sits), and most of the time was spent exploring the final 250-miles of the 1,600-mile river, and parts of its northern tributary, the Shire (pronounced shee-ray). A loosely associated missionary program also ended badly and the exploratory boat, *Ma Robert*, was lost and had to be replaced by two new steam launches, the *Pioneer* and *Lady Nyassa*.

Yet the expedition did yield considerable results – not least the discovery of Lake Nyasa (now called Lake Malawi), an important inland sea that Livingstone explored with his brother and Kirk in a four-oared gig between August and November 1861. And, while they may have been vocal about their leader's shortcomings, the scientists in the party made significant contributions to the fields of botany, ecology, geology and ethnography on the trip.

Livingstone continued working after his wife's death, but the whole expedition was recalled in 1864 by an unimpressed British government. Before returning home, however, Livingstone sailed the *Lady Nyassa* to Bombay (now Mumbai), India.

THE NILE

On the back of the success of his second book, *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and Its Tributaries*, Livingstone proposed a further expedition, to trace the source of the Nile. He disputed the assertions of earlier explorers that the river had its origins in Lake Victoria or Albert, and claimed the real source was further south. The Royal Geographical Society agreed to fund what would prove his final foray into Africa.

In January 1866, Livingstone travelled to Zanzibar and put together a team. Departing from the mouth of the Ruvuma River, the trip met early setbacks. Some of his crew members deserted and returned to Zanzibar, where they

claimed Livingstone was dead. These rumours almost proved prescient.

By the time he'd reached Lake Malawi, most of Livingstone's supplies – including crucial medicine – were missing. Requesting more to be sent to Ujiji, Livingstone began a desperate crawl west, but to stay alive he was forced to accept the help of the very slave traders he so reviled.

He arrived at Lake Mweru on 8 November 1867, and continued south to discover Lake Bangweulu, previously unseen by Europeans, but by the beginning of 1869, Livingstone was seriously ill. Assisted by Arab traders, he reached Ujiji on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, where he discovered his replacement medical supplies had been stolen. Suffering from

pneumonia, cholera and tropical ulcers on his feet, he kept moving, but the wet season soon trapped him in appalling conditions, and he was forced to beg for food.

Worse was yet to come. In Nyangwe, on the banks of the Lualaba River – which Livingstone mistakenly believed to be the high part of the Nile River – he witnessed hundreds of Africans being massacred by slavers. The horror of the sight left him distraught. Utterly demoralised and extremely ill, he staggered 240 miles back to Ujiji, reaching the settlement on 23 October 1871.

Here, on 10 November 1871, journalist Henry Morton Stanley discovered a broken figure, who he addressed with his famous line: "Dr Livingstone, I presume?" Stanley had been dispatched in 1869 by the *New York Herald*, whose editor instructed him to find Livingstone at any cost. He was successful, but failed to convince the explorer to return home.

After a period of recovery, Livingstone began exploring the area around Lake Bangweulu in present-day Zambia, but on 1 May 1873, his body was discovered at Ilala, knelt in prayer.

Livingstone's loyal servants removed his heart and buried it under a native tree, and then accompanied the great explorer's body on its last epic journey – a 1,000-mile trek to the sea at Bagamoyo. From there Livingstone's remains were transported to London, and eventually laid to rest at Westminster Abbey. 📍

400

The number of Africans Livingstone saw killed by slavers beside the Lualaba River

GET HOOKED

READ

Clare Pettitt's *Dr Livingstone, I Presume?*, which explores Livingstone's life, missions, meeting with Stanley and more.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What was Livingstone's most remarkable achievement? His explorations, or his impact on the West?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

TRAVELLING LIGHT

Livingstone's expeditions were characterised by simplicity. Other African explorers, including Stanley, travelled on horseback in large parties, with huge supplies carried on pack animals – and suffered greatly from the tsetse flies that kill such animals in central Africa. Livingstone, on the other hand, travelled on foot in a small group. He survived by negotiating with local tribes. Still, conditions were often brutal, and malaria was an ever-present danger that killed both Livingstone and his wife.



ATLANTIC OCEAN



2

LUANDA
(Angola)

1854

CROSSING AFRICA

1 NOVEMBER 1853 Linyanti

After drought and an attack by Boers destroys his home in Kolobeng, Livingstone embarks on an expedition to the west coast.

2 31 MAY 1854 Luanda

Upon reaching the Coast, the explorer requires medical attention. He sets off on his return leg in September, arriving in Linyanti a year later, and continues eastward.

3 16 NOVEMBER 1855 Victoria Falls

Livingstone becomes the first European to see the waterfall.

4 20 MAY 1856 Quelimane

As the doctor reaches the Indian Ocean he becomes the first person to complete an authenticated journey across Africa.





RESPECT AND DEVOTION

LEFT: Livingstone's servant Wainwright escorted the his employer's body back to London
 ABOVE: Livingstone's heart was buried under a tree where he died in 1873



SOURCING THE NILE

1 JANUARY 1866

Zanzibar

The doctor assembles a team for his quest to find the Nile's source.

2 7 APRIL 1866

Mikindani

The crew sets off, leaving from the mouth of the Ruvuma River.

3 6 AUGUST 1866

Lake Nyasa

When he arrives at the lake he discovered years earlier, Livingstone is already short of supplies.

4 8 NOVEMBER 1867

Lake Mweru

Livingstone accepts aid from the slave traders he abhors.

5 1868

Lake Bangweulu

This enormous floodwater plain is discovered by the team.

6 15 JULY 1871

Nyangwe

The abolitionist watches, horrified, as slavers kill hundreds of Africans.

7 23 OCTOBER 1871

Ujiji

Livingstone reaches Lake Tanganyika. Two weeks later, Stanley finds the explorer desperately ill.

8 1 MAY 1873

Ilala

Livingstone returns to Lake Bangweulu, but is found dead in Chief Chitambo's village.



ZAMBEZI EXPEDITION

1 MAY 1858

Mouth of the Zambezi

Livingstone begins his doomed attempt to show that the Zambezi River is navigable.

2 NOVEMBER 1858

Kebrabassa Rapids

Livingstone's theory is thwarted at the raging Kebrabassa Rapids. Here, after a near-fatal accident, the expedition turns around.

3 16 APRIL 1859

Malawi

Branching off up the River Shire, the party finds Lake Chilwa.

4 17 SEPTEMBER 1859

Lake Nyasa

After a three-week trek up the Shire, they are the first Europeans to see Lake Nyasa (now Lake Malawi).

5 APRIL 1862

Shupanga

Mary Livingstone dies after falling ill with malaria.

6 FEBRUARY 1864

Mouth of the Zambezi

Having been recalled to England, the doctor sails to Zanzibar, then on to Bombay before returning to London.



Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

HOW TO VISIT... LANDSCAPE GARDENS 90 • BOOKS 94

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

EVENT

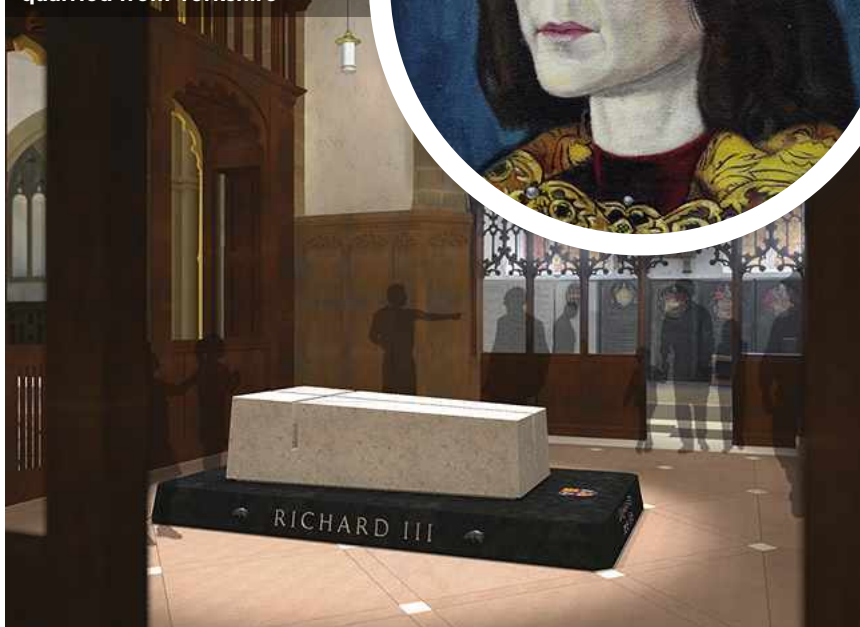
Re-burying the car park King

Since the sensational discovery of the body of **King Richard III** in a Leicester car park in 2012, there has been heated debate over where the divisive monarch, and last of the Plantagenets, should be re-buried. The decision was finally made in the courts.

On 26 March, the Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby will lead a service at Leicester Cathedral to mark Richard's reinterment. It will come after a week of events, including Richard's final journey. Inside a wooden coffin, Richard's skeleton will be taken to Bosworth, where he was **killed in 1485** while fighting Henry Tudor, before making its way to Leicester. There will be a chance to see the coffin as it is processed through villages significant to Richard's final days.

The coffin will be made by woodworker Michael Ibsen, Richard's **distant relative**, who helped identify his great-great-great-great-great-great uncle.

Richard's coffin will be placed inside a special tomb made of Swaledale fossil stone, quarried from Yorkshire



TOUR

Hidden treasures

Sculptures, steam engines, cars and a red phone box are among the Museums Collection Centre, which holds 80-per cent of Birmingham Museum's collections. This is a great chance to **go behind the scenes** and see rare and important pieces of history not usually visible to the public.

27 March, 1.30pm. Booking is essential for the two-hour tour
– ring 0121 348 8231 for info

Thousands of objects are stored at the 1.5 hectare site



FAMILY FUN

Put some Iron Age in your diet

See what **food and medicine** were available in the Iron Age with this hands-on activity.

30 March, St Fagans National History Museum, Cardiff

TWITTER

Museum on the Mound

@museumonmound

The Museum on the Mound, a free museum about the **history of money**, is one of the hidden gems of Edinburgh. Keep up to date with the latest news and displays.



EXHIBITION

Beauty of the body

To the Ancient Greeks, the shape and symmetry of the human body was a beautiful thing and inspired countless works of art. Some of the most impressive examples of Greek sculpture, crafted from **white marble, terracotta and bronze**, make up the new exhibition at the British Museum, *Defining Beauty*. **Opens on 26 March. Adults, £16.50, children are free.** www.britishmuseum.org



The Discobolus by the 5th-century BC sculptor Myron

PERFORMANCE

Even more WWI poetry

The horrors of World War I are known to us through evocative poems written by soldiers. But Ruth Sillers, heard on BBC Radio 4, wishes to highlight the **unsung poetry** created by ordinary women with a performance from her audio book, *War Girls*. **10 March, 2pm, at the National Archives, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/events/war-girls**



Rookie soldier Gary Hook (Jack O'Connell) is hurled into a race to survive when he is separated from his unit

FILM

Left alone

'71

On DVD and Blu-ray
9 March

Set in the early years of the Troubles in Northern Ireland, '71 is a tense thriller about a young British soldier left **alone and scared** on the

violent streets of Belfast. When Gary Hook (played by Jack O'Connell, who won BAFTA's Rising Star award this year) gets accidentally abandoned by his unit during a riot, he finds himself pursued by members of the Provisional **Irish Republican**

Army. First-time director Yann Demange has received critical acclaim, and a host of award nominations, for '71. With the film being released this month, you can feel the intense atmosphere about a **traumatic chapter** in Britain and Ireland's history.



TALK

One of the Magna Cartas

A discussion on Kent's most important **historical documents**, including Faversham's Magna Carta, led by Peter Tann of the Kent Archaeological Society. **5 March, 6.30pm, at the Kent History & Library Centre, ME14 1LQ**

EXHIBITION

Ingenious Impressions

With a stunning collection of '**incunabula**', this new exhibition charts the development of the first printed books in Europe.

Runs at the Hunterian Art Gallery, Glasgow until 21 June, www.gla.ac.uk/hunterian



A 15th-century calendar, part of the display

EXHIBITION

Great British Drawings

Trace 500 years of the drawings and watercolours produced in Britain with one of the largest such collections in the world. **Opens 26 March at the Ashmolean, Oxford**

▶ ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- ▶ **Lines in the Ice** - an exhibition exploring the fabled Northwest Passage ends at the British Library, London, on 29 March
- ▶ Experience life in a medieval castle with demonstrations of weapons and clothing at Arundel Castle, West Sussex, 28-29 March

SIGHTS AT STOWE

The view across the Octagon Lake at Stowe, with the 18-metre high Corinthian Arch on the horizon

COPSE OF TREES

A small group of trees could draw the eye and create the illusion of distance. They were also utilised by designers to intentionally hide a special feature of the garden so that it would come as a surprise to walkers.

VISTA

The sweeping long distance view across a carefully contoured and shaped landscape was the key aim of the landscape garden, emphasising the huge size and cost of the garden, as well as the refined taste of its owner.

CLASSICAL TEMPLE

Many buildings in landscape gardens were modelled on the temples of Ancient Greece and Rome. Some were mere follies, but others housed stables, libraries or even tombs.

HOW TO VISIT...

LANDSCAPE GARDENS

Rupert Matthews walks us through the sweeping lawns of what became known as the English landscape garden – the prominent gardening style of 18th and 19th-century Europe

Until the 18th century, all gardens had been formal in layout, relatively small in size and dominated by an effort to impose human control on plants and layout. Hard-edged shapes such as squares, triangles and circles dominated.

By the early 1700s, however, British society was increasingly turning to a rural idyll of yeoman farmers ruled by aristocratic nobles, in a conscious contrast to the continental regimes,

which were seen as dominated by Catholic monarchs ruling by divine right. Old fashioned formal gardens didn't reflect this new idealised image, so the wealthy sought a more naturalistic form for their gardens.

Full-time garden designers emerged, with William Kent and Charles Bridgeman leading the way. They worked for wealthy aristocrats and produced vast landscapes created by thousands of workmen shifting entire hills,

relocating villages and creating extensive landscapes to surround grand stately homes.

The second generation of landscape garden designers was headed by Lancelot Brown, who earned his nickname of 'Capability' by referring to promising natural landscapes as having "great capability" for improvement. Some grand landscapes were still produced, but the style was now being used for smaller parks and gardens.

Brown used sweeping lawns and artificial lakes to create the illusion that his gardens were larger than they really were. By the 1800s, the landscape garden craze had reached across Europe and was taken to the Americas, Africa and Australia by gardening colonists spreading through the British Empire.

The landscape style was the only acceptable way to lay out a large garden. It is for this reason that it has become so familiar in civic spaces, from New York's Central Park to the Domain in Sydney.

TURN OVER...

for six of the best gardens to visit

SEAT OF LEARNING
Stowe House was turned into
a school in 1923 – it opened
with just 99 students

STOWE Buckinghamshire

Stowe Landscape Gardens surround Stowe House (now a school) and were first laid out in Baroque style in 1711. In 1741, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown – who is going to have a big 2016 as it marks 300 years since his birth – took over as head gardener. He remodelled the grounds in naturalistic style, with hidden temples, stunning bridges and an entire 'Grecian Valley'. Stowe pioneered the idea of a landscape garden and became so famous that this was the first garden ever to have guide book.
www.nationaltrust.org.uk/stowe

GRASS SWARD

The sweeping grass slopes were designed to look natural, while opening up extensive views from carefully designed viewing points.

LAKE

Views over water were highly prized, so streams were dammed to create lakes. The elegant shaping of the shorelines often involved shifting enormous quantities of soil and rock.



BRIDGE

A bridge over a stream or arm of a lake was considered not only scenically elegant, but also a useful stopping place, with most offering carefully formed views over the water. The Oxford Bridge at Stowe was built in 1761 to cross a new waterway created after the River Dad was dammed.



GROTTO

The artificial cave, or grotto, was usually decorated with equally false stalactites, false gems and sea shells. More elaborate examples contained statues, pools and even living hermits. Fake castles, abbeys and temples were constructed to create elegant historical flourishes.



STATUE

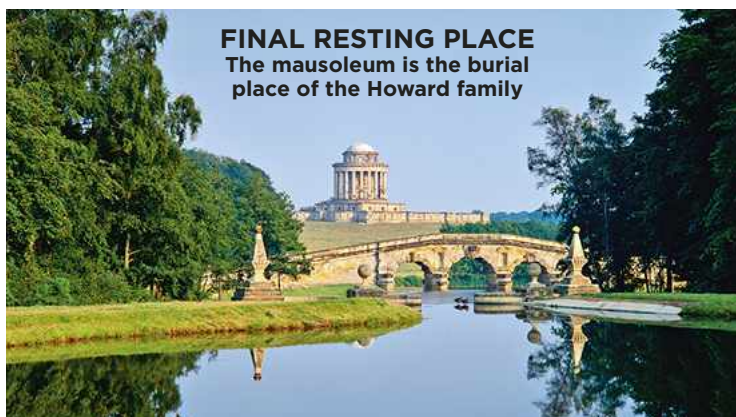
Statues were usually placed either in secluded, shaded walkways known as arbours or pergolas, where they could be inspected closely, or at the end of an avenue to form a focus and draw the eye. They were occasionally, like at Stowe, the centrepiece inside a rotunda or pavilion.



HA-HA

Livestock, usually sheep, were allowed to roam grassland as an easy way of trimming the grass. A deep trench, the ha-ha, blocked access for sheep, deer and cattle to areas where they weren't wanted. At the same time, a ha-ha remained virtually invisible when seen from a viewing point.

SIX OF THE BEST LANDSCAPE GARDENS



FINAL RESTING PLACE
The mausoleum is the burial place of the Howard family

CASTLE HOWARD Yorkshire

The vast grounds include formal gardens, an arboretum and a park with beautiful woodland walks, while the landscape garden

features a pyramid, obelisk, mausoleum and the famous Temple of the Four Winds.
www.castlehoward.co.uk

CHATSWORTH Derbyshire

Just over 100 acres of the 1,000-acre park were landscaped between 1684 and 1858, producing a unique variety of style and form with fountains, cascades and pools showcasing the water features. Free guided tours around the gardens are available to anyone who wants to uncover some of the hidden wonders at Chatsworth.

www.chatsworth.org



NEWTON PARK Somerset

Another garden designed by the famous 'Capability' Brown, Newton Park (near to Bath) embraces the 14th-century fortified manor of St Loe's Castle, farm buildings from Elizabethan

times and an 18th-century country house. The tiny Corston Brook was cunningly shaped to form several lakes and fish ponds.
www.parksandgardens.org/places-and-people/site/2420

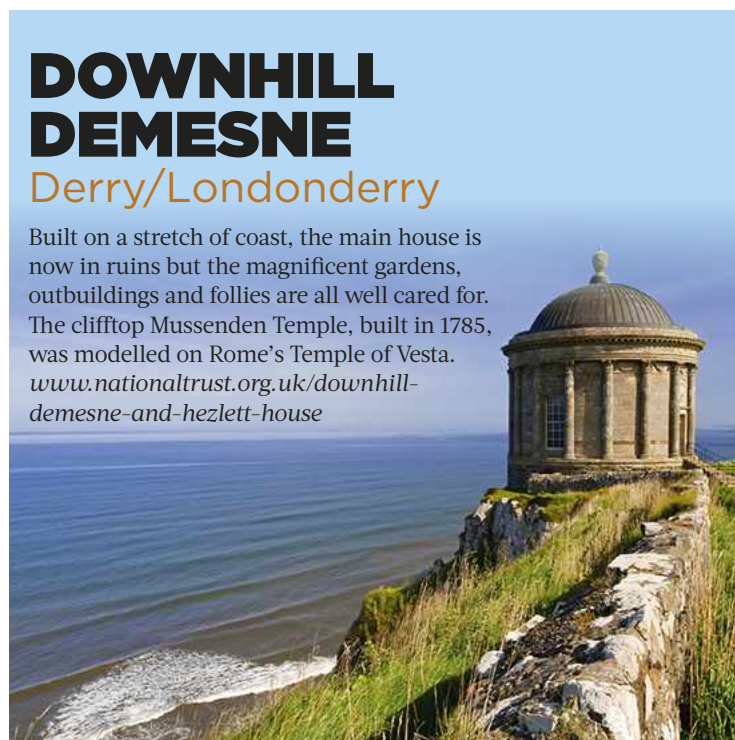
CULZEAN South Ayrshire

The ancient home of the Clan Kennedy, Culzean Castle is now owned by the National Trust for Scotland. The castle sits overlooking the Ayrshire coast and a park, which is open to the public. Combining lush woodland

and stark coastlines, it is a dramatic setting, complete with 40 follies and structures (one of which houses a restaurant) as well as cliffs and sea caves.
www.nts.org.uk/Property/Culzean-Castle-and-Country-Park

DOWNHILL DEMESNE Derry/Londonderry

Built on a stretch of coast, the main house is now in ruins but the magnificent gardens, outbuildings and follies are all well cared for. The clifftop Mussenden Temple, built in 1785, was modelled on Rome's Temple of Vesta.
www.nationaltrust.org.uk/downhill-demesne-and-hezlett-house



HAFOD UCHTRYD Ceredigion

The owner of the estate, Thomas Johnes, wanted to keep the picturesque ruggedness of the Welsh landscape when he built his house in this remote location. With beautiful circuit walks through forests and up the surrounding hills, Johnes certainly achieved that goal. More than three million trees were replanted when Hafod Uchtryd was landscaped in the 1790s.
www.hafod.org



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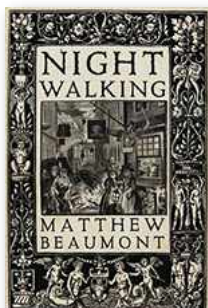
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BOOKS

BOOK OF THE MONTH

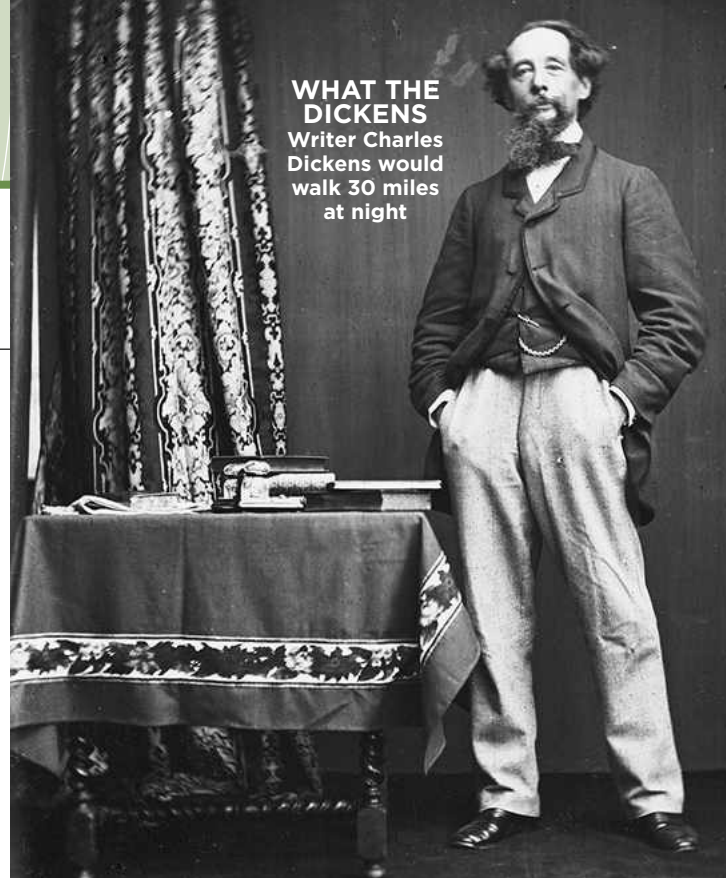


Nightwalking

By Matthew Beaumont

Verso Books, £20, 496 pages, hardback

London after dark may not always be regarded as a place that you'd necessarily want to spend time, but as Matthew Beaumont explores in his fascinating new book *Nightwalking*, it's been the source of inspiration for many famous historical figures such as Charles Dickens and Samuel Johnson. From bringing the capital's nocturnal atmosphere vividly to life to investigating centuries of innovations (from electric street lights to shopping districts) that created the London we know today, Beaumont offers an unusual look at the ways in which people are shaped by places – and vice versa.



WHAT THE DICKENS
Writer Charles Dickens would walk 30 miles at night



MEET THE AUTHOR

Matthew Beaumont invites us to take a late-night stroll through the streets of London, as many famous writers and poets did centuries ago

“The city feels as if it hasn't changed in 1,000 years”

What first inspired you to write this book?

I had noticed that a huge number of the poets and novelists in whom I was most interested spent time walking in London at night – Samuel Johnson, William Blake,

Charles Dickens. I was interested in what makes the atmosphere of the nocturnal city so different from during the day.

What people were attracted to nocturnal London?

From the 18th century onwards,

all kinds of bohemians – as we'd call them today – were especially attracted to the streets at night. This, I think, was because the streets represented a refuge from the relentless rhythms of the growing capitalist metropolis during the day. Of course, for centuries, night-time London had been home to the poorest people, above all prostitutes and vagrants, but for them it was scarcely a matter of choice.

How did the atmosphere of the city change over time?

The big change probably came in the 18th century, when public lighting (installed in the 1680s) began to conspire with the growing culture of consumption. The day started to colonise the night, and a sort of 24-hour city became possible. In practice,

though, there was always a 'dead time' of the night, even after the introduction of gas lighting and electricity. At this time of night, especially in the poorer areas, the streets were frighteningly dark and empty.

Did any characters stand out to you?

The nightwalker I'm most interested in is the most famous, Charles Dickens. He was a compulsive, neurotic, walker – striding 30 miles at night – and he recorded the nightlife of London, especially encounters with the homeless, with compassion and horror. The night-time city was, for him, a dystopian city, but he was nonetheless addicted to its dreamlike atmosphere.

How does the 21st-century nocturnal London compare?

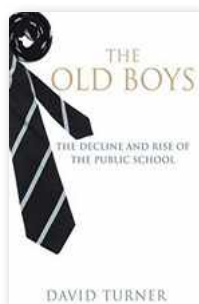
Clearly, it's been made safer by modern lighting and policing, and it bristles with CCTV. But in the early hours, there is still a dead time, when streets are empty and a person walking alone looks like a criminal or vagrant. At this time of night, the city feels as if it hasn't changed in 1,000 years.



THE BRIGHT LIGHTS

London's bustling Covent Garden looks very different at dawn

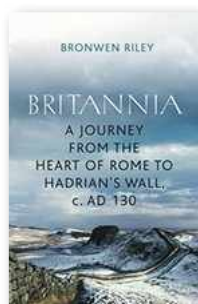
THE BEST OF THE REST



The Old Boys: the Decline and Rise of the Public School

By David Turner
Yale University Press, £25,
352 pages, hardback

It won't be very popular in some quarters, but David Turner makes a compelling argument that public schools have been good for Britain – and that they've never been in better shape. His vibrant history spans over six centuries, from the foundation of Winchester College in 1382 to the current day.



Britannia: a Journey from the Heart of Rome to Hadrian's Wall, c130 AD

By Bronwen Riley
Head of Zeus, £20,
272 pages, hardback

Strap on your *caligae*, or marching boots, and head off on an epic journey across the Roman Empire in this entertaining read. Bronwen Riley is a warm and insightful guide to the sights, sounds, artefacts and people you encounter along the way.



Hitler's First Victims and One Man's Race for Justice

By Timothy W Ryback
Bodley Head, £16.99,
288 pages, hardback

His name may not be well known, but Josef Hartinger's attempts to expose the Nazis as murderers in 1933, six years before the outbreak of World War II, are awe-inspiring. This gripping narrative of a man who risked everything for justice is both enlightening and heartbreaking.

READ UP ON...

GREECE

BEST FOR... GETTING STARTED Ancient Greece: a History in Eleven Cities

By Paul Cartledge
OUP, £12.99,
288 pages, hardback



What was life like in Athens, Alexandria and nine other cities in Ancient Greece? This accessible introduction uses cities – or 'polis' – to explore everything from language, politics and sex, and highlight the immense contributions that Ancient Greek society had on the modern world.

BEST FOR... THE OLYMPICS A Visitor's Guide to the Ancient Olympics

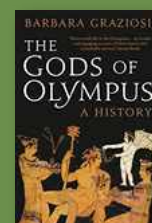
By Neil Faulkner
Yale University Press,
£14.99, 272 pages, paperback



Get a front-row seat and experience the excitement – and danger – of the ancient Olympia in this colourful visitor's guide. Highlights include pankration, a fighting tournament in which the only rules were 'no biting' and 'no eye-gouging', and the horse and chariot races, which threatened the crowds as well as the competitors.

BEST FOR... MYTHOLOGY The Gods of Olympus: a History

By Barbara Graziosi
Profile Books, £9.99,
256 pages, paperback



The legacy of the Greek gods is extraordinary – they feature in countless children's stories, planets are named after them, and they have inspired artists and filmmakers around the world. This is a lively history of these fascinating figures and where the bizarre myths that surround them come from.

DEADLY BLUNDER



A SOLDIER'S VIEW Alongside analysis of the campaign are 150 photographs, many taken by the soldiers

Gallipoli: the Dardanelles Campaign in Soldiers' Words and Photographs

By Richard van Emden and Stephen Chambers
Bloomsbury, £25, 352 pages, hardback

Combining previously unpublished photos and first-hand accounts, this is a haunting, humane look at a catastrophic World War I operation – the Gallipoli, or Dardanelles, Campaign – 100 years ago.



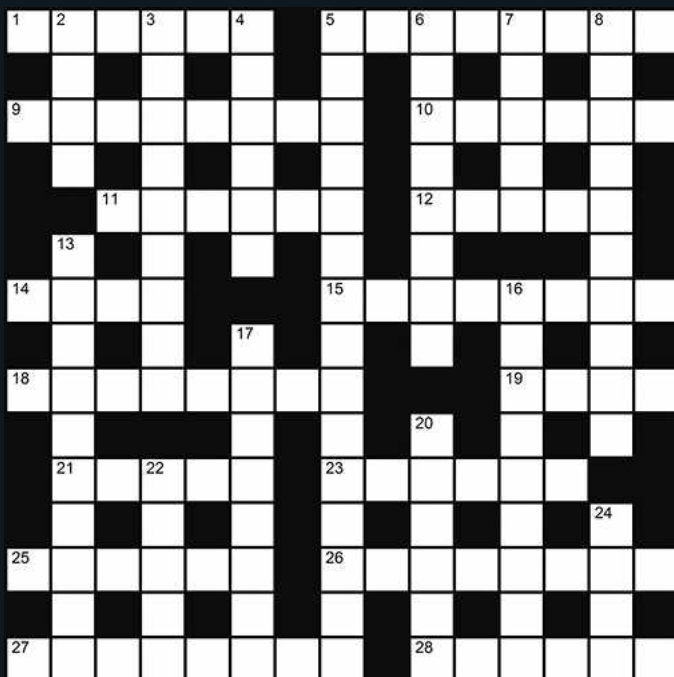
RICHARD VAN EMDEN STEPHEN CHAMBERS GALLIPOLI The Dardanelles Campaign in Soldiers' Words and Photographs



CROSSWORD N° 14

Test your historical knowledge with this month's crossword and you could win a prize...

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 1** William ____ (1578-1657), physician who discovered the circulation of the blood (6)
5 Daughter of René of Anjou and Queen Consort of English King Henry VI (8)
9 The first street in London to be lit by gas-lights (4,4)
10 *The ____ Night*, 1889 painting by Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh (6)
11 "If God did not exist, it would be necessary to ____ him" - said by writer and philosopher Voltaire (6)
12 First Earl of ____, title held by Roger de Mortimer (1287-1330) (5)
14 Pacific republic, made a British colony in 1874 (4)

- 15** Historic port city on the east coast of Mexico (8)
18 Apache warrior and leader in the 19th-century (8)
19 In Greek myth, the winged goddess of victory (4)
21 Seventh-century saint, abbess of the monastery at Whitby in North Yorkshire (5)
23 Helen ____ (1880-1968), deaf and blind American author and educator (6)
25 African country torn apart by civil war and genocide in the 1990s (6)
26 First emperor of the Roman Empire (8)
27 Brother of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë (8)
28 Exclamation famously associated with Archimedes (6)

DOWN

- 2** Legendary hero of the Trojan War, cousin of Achilles (4)
3 Rudolph ____ (1895-1926), Italian-born film star of the silent era (9)
4 Chuck ____ (b 1923), US pilot who became the first to break the sound barrier in 1947 (6)
5 Improvised fire bomb, perjoratively named after a Soviet foreign minister (7,8)
6 Mount ____, landmark in the US state of South Dakota and presidential memorial (8)
7 'Red' ____ (1915-2004), celebrated and innovative Texan oil well firefighter (5)
8 Catastrophe that struck Lisbon in 1755 (10)
13 Dwight D ____ (1890-1969), the 34th President of the United States (10)
16 Edward the ____, King of England, 1042-66 (9)
17 *The Old ____, Grantchester*, well-known 1912 poem by Rupert Brooke (8)
20 Deadly infectious disease such as that which ravaged London in 1665 (6)
22 Vladimir Ilich ____ (1870-1924), founder of the Russian Communist Party (5)
24 Friar ____, companion of the legendary outlaw and folk hero Robin Hood (4)

CHANCE TO WIN...

The Greatest Knight

by Thomas Asbridge

An exciting and intimate biography of the real-life Lancelot - the 13th-century knight, explorer and power behind the thrones, William Marshal. Published by Simon and Schuster, £20.



BOOK WORTH £20 FOR THREE WINNERS

HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, March 2015 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **march2015@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **30 March 2015**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy see the box below.

SOLUTION N° 12



CROSSWORD COMPETITION TERMS & CONDITIONS

The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of *History Revealed*) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at www.immediatemediaco.co.uk/privacy-policy.

The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the

closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control. The promotion is subject to the laws of England. Promoter: Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited

NEXT MONTH
ON SALE **31 MARCH 2015**

.....

WATERLOO

THE BATTLE THAT BUILT A NEW EUROPE



ALSO NEXT MONTH...

ABRAHAM LINCOLN GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY
GALLIPOLI TUDOR HOUSES **DICK TURPIN**
CHOCOLATE: FROM AZTECS TO EASTER EGGS
BRITAIN'S GREATEST NEMESSES ORGANISED
CRIME IN NEW JERSEY **Q&A AND MORE...**

CORBIS

HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life



A-Z of History

Our series continues, as **Nige Tassell** curates crazy and curious occurrences from the chronicles



CROMWELL

In 1658, Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell died of suspected septicaemia and was buried with much pomp at Westminster Abbey. However, after the restoration of the monarchy two years later, his body was exhumed and subjected to a posthumous execution. His severed head remained on public display on a pole outside Westminster Hall for 24 years – possibly longer.

CONAN DOYLE

Sherlock Holmes creator Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was a founder member of – and the first-choice goalkeeper for – Portsmouth AFC, the amateur football team that would later be replaced by the present-day Portsmouth FC.

CARTER

As a child, Jimmy Carter, the future 39th President of the United States, once shot his younger sister Gloria with a BB gun. “She threw a wrench and hit me, and I retaliated by shooting her in the rear end.”

CALIGULA

Hardly the most stable of Roman emperors, before he was assassinated by massed stabbing in AD 41, Caligula nominated his beloved horse Incitatus to the Senate. It remains unclear whether the move was evidence of the Emperor's suspected insanity or an act of satire, aiming to ridicule the work of the existing senators.

ILLUSTRATION: DAWN COOPER



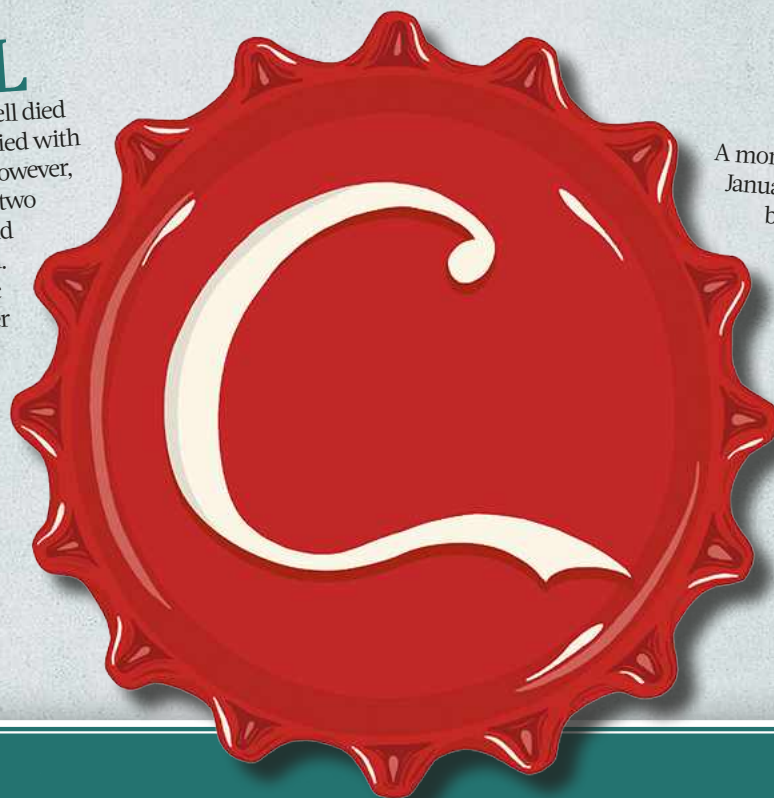
Concorde

A month before its maiden passenger flight in January 1976, the supersonic jet Concorde was banned from landing at US airports due to noise concerns. The decision to issue the six-month ban was determined by a majority of just a single vote in the House of Representatives.



CANNABIS

The work of the fifth-century BC Greek historian Herodotus contains one of the earliest mentions of the herb's use. He reported that Scythians, equestrian tribes from central Eurasia, partook of cannabis steam baths. Thrown onto hot coals, the plant gave out “such a vapour as no Grecian vapour-bath can exceed. The Scyths, delighted, shout for joy.”



COCA-COLA

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, Coca-Cola President Robert Woodruff declared that all serving US military personnel anywhere in the world could have a bottle of Coke for five cents, regardless of its distribution or production costs. As a result, the company set up 64 overseas bottling plants during the war, in the process supplying five billion bottles to American servicemen and women.



CHURCHILL THE COMMUNIST?

Despite being arguably the 20th century's most famous Conservative Prime Minister, Winston Churchill was actually a card-carrying union man. An expert bricklayer who once claimed that an ideal day would consist of “the laying of hundreds of bricks”, he had paid his five-shilling membership of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers – until, that is, the union revoked his membership for his opposition to the General Strike of 1926.

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1854

A huge brown bear interrupted a church service after it escaped from a travelling showman



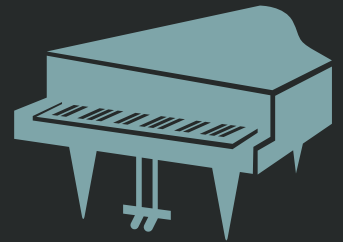
1947

Princess Elizabeth married Lt. Phillip Mountbatten



1765

Mozart visited London as a child, astonishing an audience with his musical skills



1896

An octopus attacked a group of women bathing in the sea



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